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# PUBLICATIONS

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# UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

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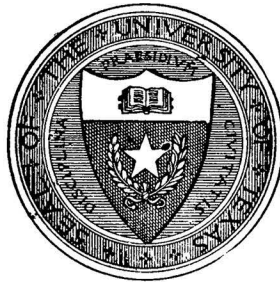
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Cultivated mind is the guardian  
genius of democracy . . . It  
is the only dictator that freemen  
acknowledge and the only security  
that freemen desire.

President Mirabeau B. Lamar.



# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS RECORD

Vol. XI, No. 4, July, 1912.

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## CULTURE IN EDUCATION.\*

BY EDWIN W. FAY, PH. D., PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN THE  
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

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The Organization for the Enlargement by the State of Texas of Its Institutions of Higher Education has done me the honor to ask me to prepare an essay for the high school pupils of Texas on The Culture Value of Higher Education. This honor is, in one sense, a task, for a scant fortnight of time has been given me to think out what shall seem to me true and proper to say, and a great responsibility is laid upon one who must try to set you to thinking aright on a subject that will seem to you vague, but is of a vital importance for the continuation and further development of culture, which is civilization, in Texas. Is it not certain that you to whom these words are addressed will have in your hands the control and determination of cultural conditions in our State, and that you will constitute in a scant twenty years the predominant factor in our culture? This responsibility, young people of Texas, is yours, though, and not mine. In twenty years you will embody culture in Texas. Now in your youth you are to receive it, and in your maturer years to embody, maintain, and foster it, when your teachers of today shall have been gathered to their fathers.

You will pardon me if I speak to you quite directly as one of your teachers. Indeed, I have no other right nor title to speak to you at all, and if I speak plainly, as one who talks to a class of maturing boys and girls, and try to make you realize by concrete examples what culture may mean to you, remember that I have been teaching and talking with intermissions to your cousins or brothers or sisters, even to the parents of some of you,

"Labor to learn,

Lest naked fact or Mistress Reason thee confound."†

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\*Prepared for the Hogg Organization.

†*Labora discere, ne te res ipsa ac ratio ipsa refellat.*—*Lucilius*.

perhaps, for almost thirty years, and all the time bearing testimony to my belief in culture, and in its real value to you.

We can hardly get to the heart of our subject without first asking what culture is, and the question is so sweeping that it takes my breath away. So before we begin to define or describe culture permit me, in accord with my habits as a teacher and student of grammar, to begin, as I often do, not with the simple word, culture, but with the compound word, agriculture. What is agriculture to you, young people of Texas, as an experience? To a Louisiana boy of my intimate acquaintance it used to mean either sticking the holes, or pouring water into the holes when the sweet potatoes were planted every spring, and once it meant a whole dollar (only think!), earned by picking two hundred pounds of cotton in a town neighbor's field. Of late years it has meant no very successful attempt to get lettuce and spinach from a small garden patch. We see that working the ground and reaping its fruits is one thing meant by agriculture. That is the practice of agriculture. But next, there is the study of agriculture as they pursue it over at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and their object there is to add science, to add theory, to practice and so to increase the yield of the farm and the efficiency of the farmer. Shall I tell you what I think of their power of service to you and me? Then let me put it in a quotation which, the comparison aside, expresses my whole thought: "And he gave it for his opinion, that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together" (Swift, *Voyage to Brobdingnag*, II, vii).

The practice of agriculture is of all times; the science of agriculture is engaged in promoting its future development as well as its present prosperity; but there is still another aspect to regard, and that is the past of agriculture. All of you know the wonderful difference in civilization and culture between Sir Walter Raleigh and his companions on the one hand and King Powhatan and Pocahontas on the other. There may have been many points of superiority in the Indians, and they certainly knew some things, like the ceremony of the peaceful

pipe, unknown to the English gentleman, but the bulk of advantage, had they ever met, would have been on his side. His stock of knowledge, his range of ideas, his fields of enjoyment, were far the wider. History had taught him, poetry had inspired him, music and art had thrilled him more. And why? Largely because, perhaps as long as fifty thousand years before, man on the continent of Europe had begun to cultivate some of the cereals. This was for centuries upon centuries but a fitful cultivation, doubtless, like the fitful cultivation of a little transient garden-stuff and roasting-ears by the Indians, but for at least as far back as three thousand years the people to which Sir Walter Raleigh belonged by intellectual descent—I refer to the Greeks of the Homeric poems—had ceased to live as huntsmen, nomads with no abiding city, and settled down on permanent fields from whose produce they lived from year to year; and agriculture, by giving them an assured supply of food, had brought them leisure for observation and study, which are the indispensable means to culture. Thus, in a very real sense, the culture of Sir Walter Raleigh depended on the agriculture of the races preceding him, but it also depended on their mining and metallurgy, their spinning and weaving, their trading and commerce over land and over sea.

But you will be wondering what all this has to do with culture and with *us*? Well, I want you to realize that the culture we enjoy and represent is the fruit of all our past as a race, that it has depended on material elements, such as are furnished by the crops, the mines, the factories, the things that the ships and railways bring to us and carry away from us. How these things belong to culture, let us not stop now further to enquire in detail, and I am sure that it was expected of me to draw a sharp dividing line between the practical, utilitarian elements of life and the cultural. Believe me, those who draw such dividing lines are separating the inseparable. They remind me of the heirs of a certain rich man I once knew, who divided up his library among themselves so that each heir received two volumes of Grote and Gibbon and Macaulay and the rest, but none received a whole set! You wouldn't get a half-yard of cloth by raveling out all the cross threads from a whole yard, you wouldn't have any cloth left at all. How in-



finitely more complex in the weaving is man than a piece of cloth, and to educate him to perform only one service in the world is sadly to belittle his chances of larger growth. So I would not have you believe that a practical, to the exclusion of a cultural education, or a cultural education without regard for the practical, is desirable for any one of you, much less for large classes of our people. The old classical fable, employed also by St. Paul, of the debate of the members, the hands and head, the heart and stomach, and all the rest, as to which was the most important organ of man, will here come into your minds, perhaps, and, of course, the conclusion was that the members were so mutually dependent, each in its own functions, that the man was a whole and all his members essential to his well being. A headless man were scarce better suited to the right scheme of things than a cultureless education.

It is a matter of surprise that our school authorities have not realized that, instead of encouraging a war between the practical and cultural in education, pitting the one against the other, they should rather try to effect a synthesis, a compact, between these two utilities. My own practical suggestion is this, that the schools of Texas should stand open during all the long summer vacation for manual training and domestic science. By proper organization into sections every pupil, even those engaged in regular work, might have one or at most two consecutive hours several times a week for these summer courses in the practical things. Thus a fruitful opportunity to get the practical subjects would be open to every pupil, and he would learn to fulfil his part in the *doing* of the world, while from his literary and scientific training in the rest of the year his opportunity would come to fit himself to join the *thinking* forces that alone, in any real sense, make our old world move on.

Again, what do we mean by culture? In one sense the culture of the whole man. As agriculture is the intelligent working of the fields to produce a crop for the use of that social creature, man, so culture is the working of the mind to produce a profit in the man himself for society. Your teachers are the laborers, and you are the field. The teacher's task is to guide and help you in the development of your minds for the good of—yourselves, yes, but even more for the good of society. Do not belittle him

and yourselves by supposing that your high school work is not the work of culture, intended to produce the fruits of culture. Kindness and tenderness, starting long before in little acts of politeness, belong to the sweetest fruits of culture, and these should begin even to ripen in your characters long ere the high school period is past. What finer training in democracy, what better safeguard against foolish pride of class, than the equal rights and privileges of all in the public schools?

But there are different and larger aspects from which we may regard culture. Matthew Arnold, in the oft-quoted phrase from *Culture and Anarchy*, defined culture as "a study of perfection," and declared the pursuit of perfection to be "the pursuit of sweetness and light," thus adapting to his own use Swift's "winged words"—for so the Greeks described the happy phrase that flew from lip to lip of man—touching "the two noblest of things, which are sweetness and light;" but I am going to ask you now to consider culture as the sense of propriety, the sense of proportion, produced in a reasonable soul as the fruit of observation and study. Between these definitions there is no conflict, but Arnold's definition very beautifully looks at culture as a becoming, a daily growth of a grace in us as individuals, and the definition I have ventured to propose suggests rather the taking of stock on a day of the culture one has acquired. Woe for the man who, after taking stock, ceases to go on in the pursuit of perfection.

You will recognize, I think, that neither of these definitions altogether accords with the daily use of the word culture. In our everyday use we mean by culture chiefly a certain knowledge and appreciation of literature as displayed in our social intercourse, and when we apply the word cultured to a man we further imply that he has some breeding, or at least tolerable manners, and dresses neatly. To wear proper clothes and to exhibit good manners are the all but indispensable marks of culture, and in including these elements in their conception of this term, the public conforms to our definition of culture as the sense of propriety produced in a reasonable soul as the fruit of observation and study.

But no matter what a word ought to mean, it must and does mean what people mean by it. How far are people right, then,

in the feeling that literary appreciation exhibited in the ability to talk about books constitutes a predominant part in culture? In a historical sense they are absolutely right. The ability to talk intelligently about books has passed as the mark of culture for over two thousand years. Only the other day the author of that popular novel, *Queed*, in order to show the lack of breeding in a man trying to make his way into a cultured society, made him talk about Byron's—instead of Bryant's—*Thanatopsis*. Time out of mind this sort of literary blunder has been jeered at in novels and on the stage. The novelist Petronius, one of the courtiers of Nero, made a butt of a man who blundered and blundered in his talk about Homer, and Socrates used to confound the vain and pretentious by making them realize that they did not know the meaning of the fine words that they rolled from their tongues. Without trying to go further back, let us say that ever since the time of Socrates (450 B. C.) the verdict of uncultured has been pronounced upon a man because of mispronunciations, bad grammar, the misuse of words, and the lack of appreciative acquaintance with some good literature.

If no definition of a work or of an ideal is valid that does not reckon with the common and ordinary use of the word, the common and ordinary conception of the ideal, does the definition of culture that I have offered include the common and ordinary acceptance of that term? What, in short, is the demand we make upon the cultured in their social intercourse save insistence upon the exhibition of the sense of propriety in their dress, their manners and their conversation—laying an especial emphasis in conversation on the element of literary appreciation? Other subjects of cultured conversation are music, art, and even science, but, these are rather special topics, not demanded of all, but esteemed as an added grace in some.

Can we justify the inclusion of literary appreciation in the ordinary acceptance of the term culture, or is it a mere inheritance of the ages? I think we can justify it if we but reflect that culture is a social product, that speech is our means of social intercourse—which should make us wish to have our grammar neat and fine—and that recorded speech, after selection has

done its work of choosing the good and refusing the bad, is literature.

In the last few decades a sort of quarrel has arisen against the insistence on literature as an indispensable element in culture, and the scientists have put up science for first place. An ivory ruler on my desk (unless it is "scientific" celluloid) quotes Agassiz as saying, "Study nature, not books." I bow in honor to the great Agassiz, but if this sentence, presented all out of its context, be taken literally, it is rank foolishness. Rather say, "Study nature out of doors and study nature in books;" and, above all, remember that books, that literature, are a natural work of man, nature's dominant production. Of Agassiz himself it might be most truthfully said, "He studied nature to write books," and future students of nature would be very foolish to restudy, out of doors, those questions of natural history that Agassiz studied and settled, instead of learning at second hand from Agassiz what he learned direct from nature, saving time enough thereby to go on with new nature study in and out of doors.

When I speak of scientists I have in mind friends of my own whom I highly esteem, and science, too, however dense my ignorance of it, I esteem highly, but I can not understand the solicitude of my friends to extort an admission that science is culture, any more than I could understand the demand of an ear of wheat, for all its utility and structural beauty, to be ranked as a flower. Science is a utility, doubtless the greatest utility now active for the advance of mankind, but ought science to take the place of literary appreciation as a touchstone of culture? Ought talk about science to take the place now held in the social intercourse of the cultured by talk about literature? Ought a general or particular knowledge of science to replace in the cultured their general and particular knowledge of literature? Suppose I say to you that talk about science is not as universally appropriate in society as talk about literature? Suppose I say that science is much more useful to society than literature? Do I confuse you? Do you not realize that there is no contradiction here, since the word society means entirely different things in each of these assertions? What is literature? Well, for our present purpose, it is a comment on life, and



literary appreciation, literary comment, is far and away the most suitable general interest upon which society can have its say. Sooner or later literature embodies all the great scientific truths capable of being understood by persons not technically trained in the various branches of science. The theory of evolution, with its special aspects of heredity and natural selection, adaptation to environment and survival of the fittest; the law of gravitation and the theories of planetary formation; Mendeléeff's law of the serial proportionality of the chemical elements; Mendel's law of the proportion of the maternal, paternal and remoter inheritances in (plant and) animal descent—these and the like generalizations of science become matters of general interest after they become matters of general knowledge. In all such things the cultured man must interest himself, but this general knowledge of his is vague and not precise, it is an estimate and not a count, and neither the methods nor the exactitudes of science are likely ever to form a staple in the conversation of the cultured.

Undoubtedly conversation furnishes the widest field for the display and exercise of culture, and conversation is the finest flower of social life. Let us institute a contrast between the telephone and *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch* as topics of conversation in society, the one scientific, the other literary. The utility of the telephone might call for a few commonplace remarks, but the science behind it, the laws of electricity and of acoustics, the conductivity of the wires, the vibrations of the diaphragm—society will never learn enough science to talk about these things. How will society talk about *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch*? Chiefly, and only for the year or two of its vogue, by asking, "have you read it?" and "how did you like it?" and by answering, "it's perfectly lovely," or, "it's very sweet"—which is not very discerning talk on the part of society, but then society is not, never has been, very discerning (alas!). But to some this tale of a Christmas reconciliation of lovers accidentally brought about by the kind and cheerful Mrs. Wiggs, whom one, or was it both, of the lovers had befriended, might suggest other literature of kindness, and so the conversation would pass on to Dickens' Christmas stories, and suggest, in the delightful desultory way of conversation, a thousand thoughts

of kindness and sympathy, and how if we cast that bread upon the waters it is promised that it shall return to us after many days. But the great fear is that in American society, before our hearts warmed up, some loud-voiced man would break in with a well-worn joke about some Mrs. Biggs of his acquaintance who was a mother-in-law, and the company would go off into a guffaw in recognition of our national gift of anecdote-mongering by conversational monopolists which has made many senators and other statesmen, but, joining hands with pink teas and yellow receptions, has done its worst to ruin the gentlest, finest art, conversation.

I would not have you regard me as wishing myself to insist on the preponderance of literary topics in the conversation of the cultured. I am but telling you that society actually recognizes literary topics as the chief staple of the talk of the cultured. This has gone on for centuries and as, all the while, literature has grown and grown, you may well ask how is a mere human lad in the days of his schooling to get a large enough insight into literature to qualify him for cultured conversation. Not by trying to scratch all the wide garden of literature with a curry-comb, but by digging a few deep holes in certain of the garden plots. You will have help here from the school. Each year of your high school life a certain number of the best English books is given you to read. They are chosen because they are the best; because they are the masterpieces in their departments of literature. Try and master them, or some of them. They are the English classics. Above all, try to acquire an appreciation of poetic form and poetic thought. Believe me, if you would inform your reasonable souls with the best thought of the ages, with the profoundest application of principles to conduct, the highest appreciation of the beautiful and the good, study the poets, for they will show you how

He most lives  
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.  
(Philip James Bailey's *Festus*.)

And read as widely as you can before you are twenty. It is hard to find time for it afterward. Therefore choose your reading well, and choice should mean for most of you the acceptance of the choice of others. What the qualified choose are the classics, whether they call them *The Hundred Best Books*, or,

for cunning commercial purposes, *The Five-foot Shelf*. Such lists, prepared for each separate department of literature as history, epic, drama, oratory, the Greeks severally called the canon. In literature study the canon, the masterpieces. This will qualify you to take your part in the conversation of the cultured. Such canons I wish we might even formally adopt for ourselves, to save to society a common field of culture, and to prevent society from an undue appreciation of the transient "best-sellers," including such fleeting bits of somewhat oversweetened sentiment as *Mrs. Wiggs*. Realize that in the canon age would have the advantage over youth, the old that has won the approval of the ages over the new. Conceivably Rostand, the author of *Cyrano de Bergerac*, might write as good a play as Shakespeare, but centuries must pass ere a *Cyrano de Bergerac* can rank in the canon with *King Lear*. This is the advantage that the classics, and I do not hesitate to include the Greek and Latin classics, must enjoy over contemporary literature in vogue for today. We must read the classics if we would acquire taste, which is judgment, in literature.

We are now come to a point where we may define the cultured man somewhat more briefly than heretofore, taking still some account of culture in the wider sense, but still more account of "culture" as commonly understood: the cultured man is the exponent of propriety in conversation—but you must understand conversation in its wider and more nearly original sense, of all the various aspects of social intercourse. To put it concretely and categorically, as a teacher to his pupils, you will exhibit culture, young people, by going suitably dressed, by having good manners and sincere, and by fitting yourselves to take part in conversation about the choicer matters of general interest.

As future members of society you will ask yourselves how the individual is to fit himself into the organism of society as one of its myriad elements. You may think of society as a mighty engine of untold parts, bolts and rods, pistons and valves, cranks and eccentrics, and a thousand more. What each little crank in the engine has to do is keep in motion, revolving in its own marked path. What each of you has to do is the work that lies immediately to his hand. Here you have the widest play

for individualism. Your immediate work, young people, is to perform the round of school duties in a fine spirit, realizing that they are your preparation for the next stage in life. And, to take up for once a moral aspect of culture, you will count among your school duties submission to authority, and will realize that it is better for you silently to suffer a possible injustice at the hands of some teacher than to encourage in your parents and other school children's parents resistance to discipline. Has not all the experience of the world shown that resistance to discipline, often the resistance to unjust discipline, even, on the part of the grown-ups, has been the ruination of youthful character, as well as of the character of the schools? Believe me, it is well to remember how Jesus, who came into the world to save us from our natural instincts, expressly warned us to resist not evil.

In acquiring a fitness for your part in cultured society, above all you will particularly resist not grammar, which is the science of the word. By the study of words your sense of propriety in speech will be made such that never again will a large or a small church in Texas have chiselled on its corner-stone The Blank Avenue Church *née* The Blank Street Church; and in the days of your maturity the society "editresses" will know that Mrs. John Smith was not *née* Miss Belle Jones, but was *née* [a little girl baby whose father's name was] Jones. It will come to be understood in your day, too, that it is not manners to talk of Reverend Jones, but rather to speak of him as The Reverend Mr. Jones, or The Reverend John Jones, or The Reverend Dr. Jones, as the circumstances may admit.

I have dwelt too long, perhaps, on the current conception of culture as propriety in dress, manners, and conversation, with very slight indications here and there of how you may study these proprieties at school, and now I want to hurry on to the special turn to be given to your cultural education in case you go to college or university, but I must pause a moment to warn you that with our characteristic American impropriety in the use of words we have degraded the name University so that a true definition based on the greater number of usages would be something like this: "*University*, often in America, a pretentious poor college."



When you leave the high school for college you should feel that you are advancing further toward the goal of culture, gaining further equipment for service, for doing your work in the world, taking part in the world's work. But you must feel the need of equipment for service whether you go to college or not. A high school graduate has already enjoyed a good deal of culture, enough to enable him to go forward, not so fast, perhaps, but yet to go forward on the path of culture, without a teacher.

How will your college education differ from your high school education? Not so much the first year or two, and yet the whole difference will be sharp. In the high school the task is chiefly to learn the things whose certainty is beyond doubt, things about which there is little room for difference of opinion; in a word, facts, or supposed facts. As your education goes on facts will still hold a preponderant part, but theory, which is the interpretation of the facts and their adjustment to other facts in the great cosmic order, will play an ever larger and larger part. In the discussions of theory into which you will be taken at college you will have occasion to develop your sense of propriety in forming judgments, in placing estimates upon matters of controversy. There, even though your greatest profit may still arise from the study of facts, you will come into contact with those whose position as specialists may inform you anew with the spirit of culture. There you will find teachers filled with enthusiasm for truth, the new truth that completes the old, and the truth shall set you free. Alas, we are all born into this world as slaves, slaves to remote ancestral tendencies, to savage and animal tempers and desires, to the ignorant prejudices and crass beliefs that cast Galileo into prison, gave Socrates the poisoned cup of hemlock, lifted up Jesus to the cross. From this enslavement only the truth shall set us free, and it is the province of the specialist scholar to find for himself, and then for us, the truth. Because there are now and again silly specialists who never have caught the vision of truth, there have been silly college presidents to decry specialists, and to cry up—amateurs, I suppose. But it is from the tuition of men who are disinterested seekers after truth, not engaged in promoting special privileges and furthering special interests; investigators, it may be, nay, it must be, of only some little crank or piston in the

great machine of the cosmos, that we are to catch the spirit of truth-seekers. Only such men will show us that principles are of more account than men, than society, which in the whole, has a greater claim upon us than ourselves, who are but a part. Such men will perhaps convince us that after satisfying the primal needs of food, clothing, and shelter for our bodies our next duties are to society; that the habit of thinking justly and feeling nobly, those choice and high fruits of culture, not only mean more for society, but actually bring more of enjoyment to ourselves than absorption in money-getting or "boosting prosperity." Yet the higher good does not exclude the lower good. The attainment of knowledge and its transmutation into culture, which is the refined fruit of knowledge in our reasonable souls, will not exclude, nay it must not exclude, a due regard for the practical. See that you do not let the practical, the merely utilitarian, warp your souls away from the pursuit of the true and the beautiful and the good; which is, and nothing else is, culture.

## THE WORK OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE\*

BY MAJOR FREDERICK F. RUSSELL, M. D., OF THE UNITED STATES  
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Graduating Class:*

You have just passed through the final year of strenuous college work, and when you receive your diplomas this evening the commencement of your life work will be at hand. After the difficulties and anxieties of examination week it would not be kind and considerate on my part to hold you here to listen to a long or technical address, when you are all desirous to be up and out to begin your battle for a place in life.

I had in mind, when I accepted the kind invitation of your Dean, to give you a paper on the accomplishment of one of the newest but not the least important of the specialties, that of preventive medicine. I shall, however, content myself with referring to a few only of the possible points of interest, since at the present time you are not, in all probability, as much interested in the prevention as in the cure of disease, and this is rightly so, for since the days of Hippocrates the first claim on the physician is the call to relieve sickness and suffering. You have selected as your life work one of the noblest of callings, one which will time and again test your patience and endurance to the utmost, for the routine work of the physician is undoubtedly trying.

### *Daily Study Necessary*

Success in medicine is dependent to an even greater extent than in other callings upon unremittent daily study; we are never through with our subject; for, as has been well said, we do not embark on the study of medicine as a college course or as a post graduate course, but as a life study in which each

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\*Commencement address before the graduates in Medicine, delivered at Galveston, May 31, 1912. Reproduced from the *Galveston News*.

year sees an advancement in our knowledge of one subject or the solution of another.

You now have leisure, if you have not had it before, to study the personal and historical side of medicine, and your quarter of an hour leisure, now and then, can not be more profitably spent than in a study of the medicine classics; there is something so fascinating about medicine that when two or three physicians are gathered together in a place they find the greatest pleasure in talking shop. Close application is absolutely necessary to success, but beware of neglecting your general education, as the exclusive study of things medical leads to narrowness of mind. We have duties and pleasures which lie quite outside of our chosen profession, and other things, other people, must not be neglected in our youth, for after that is passed new habits and ideals are gained with difficulty.

#### *Continue Case Histories*

One habit you now have must not be lost, that of making good, terse case histories; in your junior years writing case histories, because of the strangeness of the task, may have been burdensome, but now that the habit is formed you can look back with amusement and gentle toleration on your earlier work; you can be charitable to yourself and condone your mistakes, and also appreciate a good piece of work, even if done by yourself. It is to be hoped you retain your case histories and that they will form the nucleus of a constantly growing collection of clinical data. Because Hippocrates saw accurately and wrote carefully of each case, men called him the father of medicine, and for the same reason Sydenham has been styled the English Hippocrates. In our own times, and in this country, a number of writers have achieved well merited success in publishing selected series of case histories, with pertinent commentaries. When in time these come to be read by our descendants, how clear a picture will they give of medicine today! However much of value there may be in such works, it is as nothing compared to the worth to you of your own carefully collected cases, with terse and pointed comments; here a history marked a clear, typical case, there one labeled an error in diagnosis or possibly an old friend masquerading in new clothes. When one has learned



the rules of the game there is no puzzle whose solution is more fascinating than the making of a correct diagnosis; the game admits of as many openings as chess, which has no more possible variations than are found in making a well-balanced differential diagnosis.

### *Love of the Game*

In the military service we have an institution of this sort of acknowledged great educational value. I refer to the war game played with maps and markers indicating troops and over the map-strewn tables the fascination of the struggle for victory holds men for hours at a time; so can we, if we love the game for truth's sake, marshal our diagnostic and clinical laboratory methods, bring up our therapeutic and surgical aids, and out-flank the enemy.

Men there are who prize the stakes above the victory; they violate the rules, cheat themselves, and mislead the patient. Do not be misled as to the end in view; the goal of ascertainment of the truth and not acquisition of wealth. If prosperity come to you, let it come unsought, as a reward bestowed upon you showing the appreciation of your fellow citizens.

Humanity is not perfect and every one is liable to mistake; do not be ashamed of your mistakes, but look them squarely in the face and learn from them all they have to teach. As time goes on your case histories become records of work done, indicators of progress in scientific diagnosis and models of systematic organized methods of investigation and treatment. I have spoken so far only of records of cases, for that, after all is the basis of our profession, but concise and accurate records in our clinical laboratories and operating rooms mean that exact and conscientious work has been done both in experimental research and in the actual practice of clinical medicine.

### *Discoveries Ahead*

It was this thorough training that enabled Theobald Smith in 1893 to solve the mystery of Texas cattle fever, and in so doing to pave the way for the present appreciation of the importance of protozoa in clinical medicine. The training received in the Johns Hopkins and the Army Medical School by Ferenbaugh

and Gentry enabled them last year to differentiate Malta fever, previously unrecognized from the typhoid-like fevers of Southern Texas. Who knows with what discoveries you may astonish us if you continue to do careful work collecting and correlating your daily experiences, sorting your case records into clearly defined typical cases, into a group showing errors of diagnosis and judgment in therapeutics and into obscure and doubtful cases and becoming masters in your chosen subjects. As time passes there will be fewer mistakes to cause you pain and humiliation and perhaps fewer simple typical cases as the better your trained powers of observation will see illuminating symptoms and sidelights. Clearness of vision, accuracy of diagnosis and dependable prognosis comes only after patient, conscientious practice, it matters not whether the number of cases seen be many or few. Much more may be learned from a few cases accurately studied during each unfolding stage of the disease than from many snap diagnoses followed with perfunctory treatment.

#### *Larger Requirements for Deaths*

There are other and even greater benefits directly due to organized effort that can only be exerted by a united profession, jealous of its honor and reputation. From older men you may have heard how little was required of a medical student only twenty or thirty years ago, when one or two short courses of instruction, spent almost wholly in the lecture room, was the only qualification required for a degree. Each year has seen a little advance, but in the last few years the standard of medical education has been greatly raised and this is due to the efforts, not of the public, which neither knows nor understands, but to the organized effort of the medical profession itself. We are insisting on more stringent requirements for graduation and practice, on better and greater powers for boards of health in State and cities, on more rigid control of infectious diseases and matters of health and sanitation in general, most of which tend directly or indirectly to diminish the necessity for our services. Much has been done, but more remains; we still have too many low-grade medical schools, inadequately endowed and equipped for the proper instruction of students of medicine. Laboratories, hospital wards, operating rooms, dispensaries and clinical labora-

tories must be provided and suitably financed or endowed. Not all the money should be put into brick and mortar or elaborate apparatus, for the most beautifully equipped buildings are as naught if a high-class teaching staff be lacking. The importance of the work of the clinical laboratory is increasing and seems destined to become of even greater assistance.

### *The Clinical Laboratory*

The clinician can diagnose quite readily typical cases, but certainty in mild and typical cases can not be achieved without the symptoms which the clinical laboratory alone can divulge. A few men habitually make light of laboratory methods and do, very well nevertheless, probably because of accurate powers of observation, yet the number of such standpatters will rapidly diminish. We can recall that there were many men who scoffed at the stethoscope, who believed they would dispense with the clinical thermometer; today we see men who trust their fingers rather than a blood-pressure apparatus. Such an attitude of mind can only be explained by ignorance and lack of training, for "skill in modern laboratory work is as far out of the reach of the untaught as is performance upon a musical instrument." The establishment of the clinical laboratory has made public the approach of skilled pathologists to the clinical wards, and has forged a link between practitioners and the men of science who pursue pathology disinterestedly. The first clinical laboratory seems to have been started by von Ziemseen at Munich in 1885.

Laboratories well equipped with men and apparatus are expensive, and no school which depends for its income exclusively on the fees of students can long survive, now that we have a goodly number of excellent medical colleges, as is your college here in Galveston. The state owes it to the community to support liberally medical and other scientific colleges in addition to those devoted to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and other states would do well to follow the example of Texas in this regard. All that the state can expend on medical education in many years has already been repaid by your freedom from yellow fever and the diminished prevalence of malaria. The advances in preventive medicine have benefited the inhabitants of all latitudes, but none so much as those living in the South.

*Yellow Fever*

Let us consider briefly some of the accomplishments of this young branch of our art and recognize what benefits have accrued to the South. Of these diseases yellow fever is easily the first in interest, being peculiarly an American disease. To be sure, it has occasionally been carried to other countries, but has nowhere become epidemic unless it be on the west coast of Africa. Until after the Spanish war it was epidemic in Cuba, particularly in Havana, and in Mexican and Central American ports, and from all of these foci it was liable at any time to invade your state. In times past it invaded Philadelphia, Baltimore, and even New York and Boston. In the last century the disease appeared in the South in all ninety-six times, the severest epidemic being those of 1853 and 1878 and the last in 1906.

Before 1900 Sternberg, Reed, and Carroll had effectually disposed of the bacillus *icteroides* of Samarelli as the cause, and the field was clear for new investigations. Previous to leaving Washington in 1900 Reed had mapped out his plans, which included several different possibilities. The first hypothesis taken up was the discredited mosquito theory of Carlos Finley, announced in 1881. Finley had never been able to arrange a satisfactory scientific demonstration with proper controls, and was unable to gain adherents to his theory. Reed, before leaving Cuba, had developed his plans, and the various *Fragestellungen* and methods for their solution were clear in his mind. The researches of Reed and his co-workers were, as you know, successful in everything except the isolation of the causative organism, which is still undiscovered. They showed that yellow fever was transferred from person to person by the bite of a particular mosquito, *Stegomyia calopus*, which had previously fed on a yellow fever patient during the first three days of the fever. The mosquito is not at once infectious, but becomes so after a lapse of twelve days, this being the time necessary for the ripening of the virus in the body of the mosquito, which then remains a carrier of infection for fifty-seven days, and probably for the rest of its life, whatever that may be. They also showed conclusively that the disease can not be conveyed by "fomites," and proved the statement that a house may be said to be infected with yel-

low fever only when there are present within its walls contaminated mosquitoes capable of conveying the parasites of the disease.

*Facts Are Explained*

These demonstrations explained many facts which had before been obscure. Yellow fever occurs in the tropics and subtropics, for only there at the present time do we find the proper mosquito. It dies out with the first frost or cold weather, since then the mosquito dies or hibernates. The failure of ordinary quarantine measures, which did not take the mosquito into consideration, could now be understood. The application of the mosquito methods of prophylaxis resulted in stamping out the disease, it is hoped for good and all, in Havana, New Orleans and Texas. Much remains to be done, for the *stegomyia* mosquito can still be found in many places in Texas, and the entrance of yellow fever patients into such mosquito districts could again light up an epidemic. The mystery, however, and with it the dread of the disease, is gone; there is no question but that it can be easily controlled should it again appear. Colonel Gorgas used to say of Havana, after he had completed his house cleaning, that there was no more danger of an epidemic of yellow fever than of an epidemic of broken legs. Colonel Gorgas has made the important observation that yellow fever will not spread unless there be a certain number of *stegomyia* present. He observed that it was not necessary to exterminate every *stegomyia* mosquito, but merely to diminish them below the yellow fever point. If they are present in only one house among fifty or one hundred, there is little chance of their gaining access to the yellow fever patient during the first three days of his illness. Diminishing the number of mosquitoes below the yellow fever point, rather than exterminating them, makes the problem of prevention easy and explains the success of sanitary measures in most of the Caribbean ports. It also indicates the probability of danger of yellow fever epidemics, for if *stegomyia* larvae are found in or about any considerable number of houses, the fever will surely spread if introduced.

*Malarial Fever*

Ross has shown that the same principle holds true in malarial prophylaxis—that there must be a certain number of anopheles mosquitoes present, or the chance meeting of susceptible mosquito and infected patient is almost negligible. This simplifies the question of malarial prophylaxis, as it is manifestly impossible to exterminate all anopheles. Fortunately, it is not necessary. This mosquito is fastidious in its breeding places, avoiding foul and stagnant water, and does not easily travel any distance in continuous flight. Colonel Gorgas has shown in Panama that an open zone 100 meters broad acts as an effectual barrier to its progress. Since both these diseases are shared alike by man and mosquito, it is apparent that all the conditions must be just right or the disease dies out itself; and, in general, the prevention of diseases requiring two hosts is comparatively easy. All that is necessary to prevent infection is to break the chain which links one patient with another, and, in the zigzag course of yellow fever and malaria, the opportunities to interrupt the transmission of the infection are numerous. This is not the case, however, with the prevention of infection from diseases occurring exclusively in human beings, as measles, typhoid, etc. Here the problem is much more difficult, since the carrier of the disease, a human being, can not always be isolated, much less exterminated.

*Dengue Fever*

Another disease of similar character is dengue, with which you are all familiar. In 1903, Graham, an American physician practicing in Beirut, described a protozoan organism, occurring in the blood, which he considered the cause of the disease, and detailed his experiments regarding its transmission by the mosquito *Culex fatigans*. Graham's protozoan parasite has fallen by the way, but his mosquito experiments were valid observations and can be briefly summarized. He infected culex mosquitoes and permitted them to bite healthy young men, and of six so proposed five developed the disease after four, five and six days' incubation.

Ashburn and Craig of the army medical corps working in Manila in 1907 took up the study of dengue at this point. They

were unable to find the protozoal organism described by Graham, which was probably, after all, an artefact, and suspected that it might be due to a filterable virus, as is the case in yellow fever. A series of eight cases was produced under properly controlled conditions by the intravenous injection of both defibrinated and filtered blood, after an average incubation period of three days and 14 hours, thus demonstrating conclusively the presence of an ultramicroscopic, filterable virus in the blood. They were also able to produce the disease by the bite of an infected culex mosquito. The work of Ashburn and Craig was interrupted by the subsidence of the epidemic, but it had progressed far enough for them to establish the fact that dengue is not a contagious disease, but infectious in the same manner as malaria and yellow fever and consequently can be prevented by similar measures of mosquito bar protection and destruction of mosquitoes.

I have already referred to the interesting work of two recent graduates of our school, Ferenbaugh and Gentry, on the occurrence and diagnosis of Malta fever in Southern Texas. From later information there are good grounds for believing that it also exists in the goat regions of New Mexico and Arizona.

#### *Hookworm Disease*

Another disease of the South of equal economic importance and much simpler aetiology is anchylostomiasis, or hookworm disease. The disease had been known for many years in Europe and Egypt, but it was not until the work of Major Ashford of our corps that any interest was taken in it in this country. Ashford was stationed in Porto Rico in 1899 and 1900, and his studies convinced him that the severe anemia of the subtropics was mainly due to this nematode. His work was quickly confirmed, both in Porto Rico and in the Southern States by Stiles, Allen Smith, and others. Today almost the whole profession recognizes and treats successfully the unfortunate victims of this disease. To understand properly anchylostomiasis, we must remember that the manifestations of the disease are due to a toxemia of unknown nature and that no one develops anemia unless he harbors a sufficient number of the parasites and has not become immune to their products. A story is told by a health officer of a Southern State of the difficulty encountered in convincing some



physicians of the importance or even existence of the hookworm, and in at least two instances it could not be done, until the physicians concerned had been examined, treated and freed of their own parasites. With improved health they saw clearly where they had previously been blind.

Preventive medicine has almost freed us from the danger of cholera and it has now been many years since the last epidemic. Even last summer, when the disease went from Russia through Germany and Austria into Italy and Tripoli and across the Atlantic to New York and Boston, intelligent quarantine management held it in check, without in the least interfering with commerce.

### *Typhoid Fever*

I have touched so far only on epidemic diseases, but there is one other—typhoid fever—which is endemic or prosodemic, as Sedgwick has called it. The disease occurs every year and every month—almost every day in fact—and is so common that it arouses very little fear or even interest, but rather is looked upon to a certain extent as inevitable. That such is a false point of view you will all agree. Terrific epidemics, such as occurred in our military camps during the Spanish war, at Ithaca among Cornell students, and in many other places, attract our attention for a time and make us forget the tremendous totals piling up day by day and month by month in our own communities. The question of prophylaxis is a large one and there is no royal road to success. Pure water and good sanitation can almost eradicate it, as has been done in England and Prussia. Perfect sanitation is, however, a long way off in our younger cities and backward country districts. In temporary army camps, sanitation never can be absolutely perfect, and even when the sanitary officers are as successful as here and at San Antonio in our army camps of last year, there still remains the difficulty of keeping troops in camp and away from infected regions in the neighborhood. We have, therefore, adopted, as the final step in typhoid prophylaxis, the use of bacterial vaccines. For our purpose it is essential to immunize each and every individual composing the army, since during maneuvers and actual war the usual sanitary precautions on which you, in cities, place your dependence, fail us utterly.

I have discussed the subject of typhoid prophylaxis at length in other places and shall merely at this time indicate our results.

	Cases.	Ratio	Deaths.	Ratio	In immuniz'd	
		per 1000.		per 1000.	Cases.	Deaths.
1908 .....	239	3.20	24	.31	..	..
1909 .....	282	3.35	22	.26	1	..
1910 .....	198	2.43	14	.17	7	..
1911 .....	68	0.82	8	.097	12	1
1912* .....	5	....	1	....	1	..

### *Things to Be Discovered*

In conclusion, let me remind you of the many mysteries still awaiting solution. We do not know the causative organisms of the commonest diseases, as measles, scarlet fever, and mumps; we find difficulty in the early diagnosis of tuberculosis, perhaps because we have no analogy of the Widal reaction. We have no laboratory test for yellow fever or dengue and can never surely diagnosticate the atypical and mild cases. Much remains to be done and we look forward to you to help in the elucidation of these complex problems. To him who works steadily on, gaining in knowledge and certainty from day to day, may come the gift of seeing clearly what to us is now obscure and hazy.

Some among you will specialize in surgery, or medicine, or diseases of children. Another group may take up teaching and investigation, and still another group public health and sanitation. Each calling has for its followers an abounding interest. The return to the physician is very unequal, however, and will be so until the public understands and appreciates our difficulties better than at present. To refer to the prospect in life of one taking up preventive medicine, for example, such a one finds opportunities in the government service, in the service of the State or municipality. In the federal service tenure of office is permanent, and one can devote his life to the work without fear of want in old age. In state and municipal service, however, tenure of office is precarious, and therefore a physician can not give up

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\*Four months.

his practice to devote himself heart and soul to public health, for he knows not when changing political conditions may terminate his activity. Merely to state this fact shows the fallacy of permitting political conditions to influence sanitation, hygiene, quarantine, and matters of health.

The time is coming, and I hope soon, when the physicians placed in charge of public health will be chosen because of their special training for the work and not because of their political affiliations, when the tenure of office is sufficiently long to repay one for making it his life work. This university can aid the movement by offering a course in preventive medicine and conferring a degree of doctor of public health, thus insuring a body of well-trained men devoted to the interest of the state and its municipalities.

Be steadfast always, remembering the traditions of our calling, our duties to humanity, to our brothers, and to your alma mater.

## EXCERPTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

### REPORT ON THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

President Mezes in his annual report to the Board of Regents, on the affairs of the Medical Department points out particularly the fact that, while the attendance of the institution still shows a decline, it is not because fewer students are entering, but because of the raising of the entrance requirements two years ago. The decreases are to be noted in the higher classes, and not in the freshman or sophomore classes. These classes are on the increase. President Mezes' report on this point is as follows:

"It will appear that the attendance in the Medical Department is still decreasing, the decrease in the School of Medicine being from 178 to 162 and in the School of Pharmacy from 51 to 38. The former decrease is undoubtedly due to the advance in entrance requirements, and was anticipated when the advance was made. It is gratifying to see, however, that the decrease in the freshman class has ceased, and, in fact, that the number of first-year freshmen is nearly twice as many as it was last year. This disposes of the doubts that were entertained regarding the advisability of continuing to enforce the requirement of one year of college work for admission to the Medical Department. It may also be mentioned in this connection that a similar requirement is to be put in operation by the Baylor Medical College next year. This emphasizes the advisability of continuing in operation our own requirement.

#### *In School of Pharmacy*

"It is difficult to form a just judgment as to the cause of the decrease in the School of Pharmacy. Probably the greatest single influence is the provision of the State Pharmacy Act, which has admitted to examination for pharmacy certificates men and women who have had four years' drug store experience on an equal footing with graduates of schools of pharmacy. The interpretation of the act which made this possible is, however, of very

doubtful validity, and a joint meeting of the State Board of Pharmacy and representatives of schools of pharmacy in the state applied to the Attorney General's Department more than two months ago for a more careful study of the act, and urged upon that department an interpretation of the act which would allow graduates of reputable schools of pharmacy who have covered a course running over two years to present themselves for examination before the State Board. The joint meeting became convinced that such an interpretation is not only justified, but imperative after the meeting in question, and the First Assistant Attorney General indicated that that would probably be the ruling of the department. I am glad to report that in a conversation with that gentleman, which took place some ten days ago, he indicated that the department would agree with the interpretation urged upon it at the meeting mentioned above. Under this interpretation it would be possible for those who desire to practice pharmacy in the State to shorten their period of probation if they attend and graduate from a reputable school of pharmacy. This should have the effect of substantially increasing the attendance upon those schools, and our own school, which is recognized as probably the strongest in the State, will no doubt receive the largest benefit from the changed ruling.

"In the school of nursing the number has remained constant, being fixed by the accommodations. Should the much needed accommodations be provided the number will no doubt rise from 32 to 44 or 45, all of which will be needed in the work of the John Sealy Hospital."

#### *Statistics of Attendance*

Numerous statistical tables are presented, showing the comparative attendance by years since 1906 in the Schools of Medicine, Pharmacy and Nursing, the class registration by sessions, conditioned and unconditioned students in classes, and other statistical matter. It is interesting to note that the number of conditioned students is very materially decreased since the entrance requirements have been raised. The President's report on these points follows:

"In the table showing the number of conditioned and unconditioned students by classes, prepared by Dean W. S. Carter of

the Medical Department, the beneficial effects of increasing our entrance requirements are very apparent. Heretofore there have been from eleven to eighteen sophomores conditioned on freshmen subjects, and from two to six have been required to repeat the first year. This year only one is repeating a course and only one sophomore is conditioned in a freshman subject. Formerly from seven to twelve of the junior class have been conditioned on sophomore subjects. This year none of the juniors have been conditioned. This is the first time in the history of the department that this has occurred.

“Prior to 1906 approximately one-half of those admitted to the freshman class failed in so many subjects that they did not return. Since 1906 the sophomore class has represented from two-thirds to seven-eighths of those admitted to the freshman class. The proportion of those admitted who completed the course before adequate entrance requirements were enforced was one-third; for the past two sessions this proportion has doubled, two-thirds of those admitted having completed the course.

“These figures, considered generally, make it plain that before long the numbers in the Medical Department will be as large as they were before entrance requirements were advanced, and also make it plain that the quality of work done by students in attendance is very much better than it was before.”

#### *Improvements and Repairs*

The President reviews the improvements and repairs made to the different buildings during the year. Of these improvements he says:

“Especially advantageous was the improvement in the quarters for outdoor clinics, which now give reasonably good facilities and are expected to increase the number of white women in attendance on these clinics very materially. The additional space used for this purpose makes it possible to take the entire senior class in these clinics each day, instead of giving instruction to small sections two or three times a week, as has been unavoidable heretofore. The advantages of this improvement can not easily be overestimated.

“In addition, an outdoor clinic for women and children has

been established. In view of the large part the treatment of children plays, especially in the early years of the practice of the young physicians, the importance of these facilities can be easily appreciated."

The improvements made during the year are as follows:

Medical College Building .....	\$ 118 61
University Hall.....	645 12
John Sealy Hospital.....	1,561 35
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Total .....	\$2,325 08

### *Faculty Reports*

In regard to reports from members of the faculty on the work done, the President reports as follows:

"Reports of the professors in charge and from the Dean all concur in the view that this year's teaching has been exceptionally satisfactory and that the spirit of faculty and students has been excellent. The satisfactoriness of the teaching and the work of the students has, no doubt, been due to the decreased number in the department, rendering possible detailed supervision and individual instruction. With the increase in numbers that is to be anticipated before very long, the lesson of this year's success will have to be borne in mind and additions to the teaching force will have to be made in order that the high standard attained should not be altered."

### *Recommended Improvements*

Improvements and repairs for the coming year were recommended and approved as follows:

University Hall.....	\$ 425
Medical College Building.....	1,665
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$2,090

The budget increasing the salaries of several professors of merit and also increasing the appropriations in some cases for



laboratory and other work, were made as recommended. The budget for the sessions 1911-12 and 1912-13 are as follows:

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Salaries.....	\$55,091 66	\$57,251 66
Laboratories .....	6,500 00	7,025 00
Current expenses.....	7,630 00	8,630 00
University Hall.....	1,650 00	1,650 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	\$70,871 66	\$74,556 66

#### REPORT ON THE MAIN UNIVERSITY, AT AUSTIN

The following is a part of the report of President Mezes on the College of Arts and on the departments at Austin:

#### *Enrollment*

“The table given below shows the enrollment for the past four years in the various departments of the Main University, and gives for the College of Arts the number of men and women for each year. It will be observed that the ratio for the College of Arts of women to men has decreased from 54.8 per cent in 1908-09 to 48.9 per cent, or practically six per cent, in 1911-12. This decrease is doubtless due to the requirement of one-year of college work for admission to law and medicine, which has added a number of men to the freshman class.

“It will be observed that the increase in the enrollment of the Main University for the present session over last session is 131, bringing the number of students at Austin to the high water mark of 1807. A more systematic effort is being made this year to advise young men and women who are contemplating taking a college education of the advantages of the University. We have felt justified in doing this because of the fully established fact that far too few young people of college age are attending college in Texas, the number being about eight in a thousand as compared with thirty-five out of each thousand in California, and about twenty out of each thousand as the average for the larger states of the Union. We have been careful in this matter to impress very strongly upon our students and others the wis-

dom and propriety of young people's going somewhere to college, if not to the University then to some other Texas college. The University can not afford directly or indirectly to abuse or belittle any other Texas college. As a result of this activity, and of a good crop prospect, it is believed that an exceptionally large increase may be looked for next session.

*Comparative Figures.*

Session	Men	Women	Per cent		Law	Engineer	Total
			Women	Total			
1908-09..	402	488	54.8	890	371	271	1557
1909-10..	509	515	50.3	1024	304	236	1564
1910-11..	572	548	48.9	1120	285	271	1676
1911-12..	655	628	48.9	1283	284	240	1807
Increase..	83	80	0	163	—1	—31	131

*Good and Bad Grades.*

“The Dean of the College of Arts, who has proved himself extremely efficient and helpful and has fully justified his appointment by the Regents a year ago, has handed in an interesting report, which I wish it were possible for the Board to consider in full. I shall take from it one or two of its more important items. As a result of the Fall Term examinations 123 students secured a B average or higher, and B is next to the highest grade a student can obtain. These students were commended and their parents informed of their good record. The Winter Term examinations resulted in 126 commendations. This means that a little over 10 per cent of the students in the College of Arts have distinctly good records this year. On the other hand, distinctly poor records have been made this year in the College of Arts to the extent of 12 per cent. Dealing with this 12 per cent consumed the most of the time and energy of the Dean of the College of Arts. He considers each case individually, and has dropped from the roll about five per cent of the students this year.

*Withdrawals*

“Up to May 1st, 183 students had withdrawn from the College

of Arts, the reasons for their withdrawal being given in the table that appears below.

Deaths .....	2
Sickness .....	19
Business, death of relatives, etc.....	28
Discipline cases.....	5
On account of poor grades (voluntary).....	17
On account of poor grades (enforced).....	62
Financial troubles.....	19
Unknown .....	31
<hr/>	
Total .....	183

“The largest single cause of withdrawals was poor grades, 79 students having left the University for this reason. This is not a very large per cent of those in attendance, but it indicates that our affiliated schools are not operating as effectively as they might in the preparation of students for University work. The fact that only two deaths occurred during the present session will be commented upon later on in this report. It is a most gratifying report. The next largest known cause of withdrawal was business, death of relatives, and similar reasons. It would be interesting to ascertain, if possible, the reasons why many students who attend one or two years do not return to the University. The loss of students from session to session is very large, far larger than it should be. So far we have been able to get no reliable information on this subject, but we hope to do so before long. When the reasons are known, some remedy can doubtless be applied.

“There are a number of other subjects connected with the work and life of students in the University that deserve careful consideration, for instance, such matters as excessive absences, inattention to class work, excessive social activities, and unsatisfactory housing conditions. All these matters are receiving the attention of the faculty as a whole and especially of the various appropriate faculty committees.

*Faculty Reports*

"I wish the Board had time to read or hear in full the reports made by the heads of schools and departments, as they would give a most interesting and instructive idea of the work of the University. They would show the many activities of our staff and its fine spirit of loyalty to the institution and of keen interest in its work. It would be especially interesting to the Board to know of the long list of interesting scientific publications by the faculty, touching as they do the scholarly field very widely, and including also many papers that are otherwise practical and useful. The Board would also be interested in knowing of the addresses made by our faculty at important meetings within and without the State, and all this information would give a full idea of the wide usefulness of the University and the substantial service its men and women render to good causes. But the time that the Board can devote to its meetings is so limited, there are so many urgent matters to be attended to, and it is so difficult to pick out from among the reports of the faculty any that deserve special consideration that anything like an adequate presentation of them is impossible. Only a few of the most important activities can be indicated.

*Debating and Declamation League*

"The Debating and Declamation League of Texas Schools, established under the supervision of our Department of Extension and worked up by Professor E. D. Shurter of our school of Public Speaking, has grown rapidly and has performed very useful services to the schools and to the University during the current session. Fourteen of the sixteen districts into which the state was divided in the interest of these contests, were represented by debaters or declaimers or both at Austin on May 3rd and 4th, there being 63 schools which originally took part in the contests. This year 42 contestants met in Austin, and next year should bring at least 64 of the brightest boys and girls of the secondary schools of the state to Austin. These young people are hospitably received and come to know something about the University. Quite a number of them can be expected to come to the University for their college work, and will certainly, for

the most part, be ranked among our best students. After a careful consideration of the work of the League, the Hogg Organization has set aside \$1000 to enable it to increase its efficiency during the coming year, it being understood that the subjects for the debates and declamations shall deal with higher education in Texas.

### *Visitation of Schools*

“The Visitor of Schools has been interfered with in his work this year by the prevalence of meningitis in many sections of the state. This rendered it impossible to begin visiting schools until spring had set in. Nevertheless, 131 schools have been visited by Mr. Fletcher and other members of the faculty, while 52 affiliated schools have not been visited. Mr. Fletcher reports that many other schools not yet on our list have desired to be examined and inspected, and that a longer time should have been spent at some of the schools, one day being too short a period to enable the visitor to see and talk with teachers, superintendents, and trustees and others who desire to discuss the school situation. The advice of the visitor in the matter of teachers, curricula, etc., is much valued by the schools, and it seems plain that we should do everything we can to meet the desire of school men for advice from the University. Mr. Fletcher, who was appointed Assistant Visitor of Schools last year, and who has had full charge of the work in Mr. Henderson’s absence, has proved himself very efficient and level-headed. Next year Mr. Henderson will resume his duties, after a successful session of advanced work at Columbia University, from which institution he received the degree of doctor of philosophy on the 5th of this month. With two men engaged in this work, the obligation upon the University will be more nearly met hereafter.

### *Women’s Gymnasium*

“The work of the Women’s Gymnasium, under Miss Eunice Aden, deserves special commendation. The young women as a whole have been judiciously trained and have been brought to an appreciation of the importance of healthful exercise. This is shown in the fact that they wish to have this gymnasium training

extend over two years instead of one, beginning with next year. Bearing in mind the aversion that college students generally have for physical training, this fact is significant. It should also be mentioned that individual cases requiring special exercise and treatment have been dealt with with decided success. One case especially is striking, that of a young woman who at the time of entering the University was partially paralyzed and had received no help from physicians to whom she had been taken. As a result of carefully planned exercise, through which she was put with the advice of Dr. Holliday, she has improved very rapidly and has been able to dispense with the use of crutches for the first time in many years.

"The conduct of physical training for men is not as satisfactory. The Board will remember that it is in charge of Professor Metzenthin, who is also Adjunct Professor of German, and will also remember that our gymnasium quarters are extremely unsatisfactory. It is to be hoped that in the near future the movement among the Alumni to raise funds for the construction of a satisfactory gymnasium building will be successful. Until such a building is somehow provided, and until the full time of a gymnasium director can be had, satisfactory physical training for men is not to be expected.

#### *Public Lectures*

"Under the direction of the chairman of the committee, Professor C. S. Potts, the University has engaged a number of excellent lecturers during the present year, some of them being men from without the state, some prominent citizens of the state connected with its colleges or other noteworthy enterprises. Among the latter may be mentioned a lecture on the holding of cotton by Mr. Peter Radford, President of the Farmers' Union, a lecture by Colonel Henry Exall on "Conservation," an address by Dean J. L. Kessler of Baylor University on "Tolstoi," and one by Professor John R. Allen of Southwestern University on "The Revolution in Turkey." These addresses by prominent Texans were not only interesting and instructive in themselves, but served to bring the University into closer relations with other institutions and movements in the state.

*Health of Students*

"The health of the student body has been exceptionally good during the past session, and the University is to be especially congratulated on its practical exemption from meningitis. Two deaths from this disease occurred among University students, but both of them were the result of infection from without the University, arising from failure of the students involved to follow the advice of the University officials. Conferences were held with the University physicians and the faculty council to consider the best methods to protect the institution from meningitis, and it is believed that the action taken in consequence, together with the constant care of the University physicians, is responsible largely for this gratifying result. During the last two years there has not been a single death in Austin among the male students of the University, while during the year before the employment of the University physician there were four deaths before the holidays, and during the years preceding it there were many deaths during each session. The decrease in deaths is, no doubt, due to early diagnosis and preventive medicine. When there was no physician to go to without the payment of a fee, many students no doubt hesitated too long before securing medical advice, or did not feel able to afford hospital treatment, while under the present system practically all students have medical treatment as soon as any alarming symptom appears.

"The medical fee of \$3.00 per student per session has not only been sufficient to pay the salaries of the two physicians employed and the hospital expenses of students who needed hospital care, but has resulted in a surplus which amounted to \$2100 a year ago, and will increase to between \$3000 and \$3500 by the end of this year. The existence of this surplus raises the question as to whether the fee should be lowered or the service increased, and after consultation with the physicians and with others of the faculty, it is thought best to recommend the latter course. The students are appreciative of the facilities offered, and are quite willing to pay the fee. On the other hand, there are additional services which they would like to have rendered. Under the rules at present observed the University physicians are only required to treat students who come to their offices during office hours, and, indeed, the amount paid them, \$1200 to the Physician



for Men and \$800 to the Physician for Women, would hardly justify more attention on their part. What the students seem to desire is that they should be entitled to call on the University Physician to visit them at least a limited number of times at their homes, or at the hospital, if confined there by sickness. The duration of free hospital privileges is now ten days, and they would like to have it extended. At present they have to pay for the administration of anesthetics and for pathological examination, and they would like to be relieved from those payments. Accordingly, I recommend that the University physicians be expected to make without charge at least five hospital day calls and three other calls on any student who is confined by illness to his or her home or to a hospital, one of these three to be a night call; that the ambulance or carriage required to convey a student to the hospital be paid for out of the hospital fund; that the charge for the pathological examinations and for the administration of anesthetics be paid for out of the medical fund, each payment to be subject to the approval of the President of the University, this being required for the protection of the University physicians and on their recommendation; that the time of hospital privileges be extended to 25 days in case of necessity."

# ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1911-12 OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS

BY HARRY Y. BENEDICT, PH. D.

*President S. E. Mezes, University of Texas.*

DEAR SIR: Owing to the creation last year of the office of the Dean of the Faculty and the consequent removal of certain matters from the jurisdiction of the Dean of the College, this report omits certain topics which are to be found in previous reports of the Dean of the College. Enrollment and registration statistics, faculty legislation during the year, and various other minor matters now find their appropriate places in the report of the Dean of the Faculty.

## *Division of Functions Between the Deans*

Having in mind both the action of the Board of Regents and business efficiency, the division of duties between the Dean of the Faculty and the Dean of the College has been most satisfactorily arranged. It has been found that a natural line of cleavage exists and no confusion has resulted. The division is here set forth in some detail.

Functions of the Dean of the Faculty:

A. To attend to all matters relating to (1) registration, (2) admission, (3) readmission, (4) advanced standing, (5) examinations for advanced standing, (6) delayed admission examinations, (7) removal of admission condition examinations.

B. To edit the University publications and to prepare the (1) Catalogue, (2) Annual Directory, (3) schedule of hours and rooms for classes, (4) schedule of term examinations, (5) annual announcement of courses.

C. To attend to scholarships, and loan and help funds.

D. To study the general needs of the College and to plan for its improvement.

E. To execute regulations arising in the General Faculty.

F. To represent the President during his absence.

G. To make an annual report.

Functions of the Dean of the College:

A. To deal as helpfully as possible with individual students and with groups of students.

B. To pass on petitions to (1) add courses, (2) drop courses, (3) change sections, (4) postpone term examinations, (5) take a postponed examination, (6) take a condition examination, (7) take courses in Law, or Engineering, or Bible, or Extension Department, (8) withdraw temporarily. To pass on the exemption of Seniors from finals. To see that the graduating class fulfils all the requirements for the B. A. degree.

C. To keep track of the attendance, courses, and work of individual College students, and to discipline in case of need (warning, probation, dismissal, etc.). To communicate with the students, their instructors, parents, and student friends. To serve on the Discipline Committee.

D. To execute various faculty regulations.

E. To assist the Registrar in preparing helpful statistics.

F. To study the needs of the College, and to prepare an annual report.

G. To pass on the eligibility of athletic and other teams.

The plan of having the Dean of the College attend to the College work of Law students has not worked satisfactorily. It is essential that a student be responsible for *all* his class work to one Dean. It is recommended, the Dean of the Law Department concurring, that the College work of Law students be hereafter supervised by the Law Dean. This recommendation, if adopted, will place Law and Engineering students on the same footing as regards their academic work.

*Bachelor's Degrees Conferred by the College of Arts*

1883.....	0	1893 .....	15	1903.....	65
1884.....	0	1894 .....	19	1904.....	69
1885.....	1	1895 .....	24	1905.....	74
1886.....	3	1896 .....	28	1906.....	63
1887.....	8	1897 .....	29	1907.....	69
1888.....	8	1898 .....	29	1908.....	83
1889.....	9	1899 .....	30	1909.....	102
1890.....	7	1900 .....	35	1910.....	100
1891.....	12	1901 .....	49	1911.....	115
1892.....	15	1902 .....	61	1912.....	125

Total, 1246.

*Registration for Advanced Courses by 1911 and 1912 Seniors.*

The second and third columns in the following table give the number of registrations in thirds for the classes of 1911 and 1912; the fourth and fifth columns give the percentage for these years.

Subject—	Number—		Percentage—	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
Botany .....	15	72	1—	4—
Chemistry .....	53	58	3—	3+
Economics .....	128	122	6	6—
Education .....	292	316	14	16—
English .....	469	356	22+	17—
French .....	27	31	1+	2—
General Literature.....	88	169	4+	8—
Geology .....	15	18	1—	1
German .....	79	96	4—	5
Government .....	0	10	0	0
Greek .....	8	3	1—	0
History .....	295	266	14	13+
Inst. History.....	72	71	3+	3+
Latin .....	117	174	5+	9
Mathematics .....	83	67	4	3+
Philosophy .....	78	73	4—	4—
Physics .....	46	26	2+	1+
Political Science.....	144	17	7—	1—
Public Speaking.....	21	12	1	1—
Spanish .....	30	15	1+	1—
Zoology .....	26	20	1+	1
Totals.....	2086	1992	100	100
Seniors .....	115	120		

In larger groups the percentage is as follows:

Group	1911	1912
English Group.....	27	27
Education .....	14	16—
History .....	14	13+
Economics Group.....	17+	11
Latin .....	6—	9—

Other Foreign Languages.....	7	7
Natural Sciences.....	7+	10
Mathematics .....	4	3+
Philosophy .....	4—	4—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100	100

### *Grades*

As a result of the fall term examinations 123 students secured a *B* average or better. These students were officially commended by the Dean. The winter term examinations resulted in 126 commendations.

From these figures it will be seen that distinctly good records are made by a little over ten per cent of our students. It is unfortunately true that distinctly poor records are made by about twelve per cent of the student body. Dealing with this twelve per cent consumes the major portion of the Dean's time. About five per cent of the students are dropped from the rolls on account of low grades. Of the 1912 Seniors, 20 per cent have an average of *B*+ for three years.

Next year in dealing with students of low rank, in addition to the *E* and *F* reports now sent to their parents, it is proposed to send also the relative ranking of each student. For example, a parent will be informed that his child ranks among the lowest two per cent, or six per cent in the student body. It is to be hoped that this ranking will produce a greater impression upon the parental mind than seems now to be produced by our *E* and *F* reports. A similar ranking will be adopted in commending good students.

Greater prominence should be given to high scholarship. This can be done by means of honor lists and in other ways. In my opinion to print during the summer a list of students who made *A* or *B* in their various courses would do much good.

The custom of having mid-term *E* and *F* reports is a most excellent one, and should, despite the fact that the staff does not report completely, be continued. These mid-term reports are sent from this office both to parent and student.

Next year, when the new absence rules will permit of some modification in office routine, complaints from instructors will, after consideration, be forwarded promptly to parents. It is

highly desirable that parents received frequent information concerning the progress of their children.

### *Withdrawals*

So far during the year 183 students have withdrawn from the College of Arts. The withdrawals may be classified as follows:

Deaths .....	2
Sickness .....	19
Business, death of relatives, etc.....	28
Discipline cases.....	5
On account of poor grades (Voluntary).....	17
On account of poor grades (Enforced).....	62
Financial troubles.....	19
Unknown .....	31
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Total .....	183

Of the 183 students withdrawing, 42 had made no *E*'s or *F*'s.

As a result of the fall mid-term report 10 students were dropped and 18 probated. All but six of this 18 had disappeared by January 15.

During the Christmas holidays 68 students were dropped from the rolls of the University as a result of the fall term reports. Twenty of these never returned, but the remaining 48 appeared in January to appeal for clemency. Twenty were refused readmission, and 28 were readmitted on probation. Of the 28 readmitted in January on probation, 21 escaped from probation as a result of the winter mid-term reports, 1 was dropped from the rolls, and 6 were continued on probation. During the winter term 15 students were placed on original probation. Nine of the 25 students who were on probation at the time of the winter term examinations were dropped from the rolls as the result of these examinations, 14 students being added to the probation list. Of the 31 students on probation during March and April, 13 were removed from probation on April 23 and 2 were dropped.

As a result of the spring mid-term reports 18 students were placed on probation until May 11.

During the year a total of 46 students have removed themselves from probation by getting better grades.

In varying proportions, laziness, incapacity, lack or preparation, and ill health account for probation students. As a result of being placed on probation, about 60 per cent show some slight improvement, and, in a few cases where laziness has been the chief cause, a marked improvement has occurred. It is to be feared, however, that the probation net catches many unfortunates along with the unworthy, and fails to catch many capable students who are false to themselves in that they are not doing their best. The amount of work done by college students is much below what it should be.

#### *Adds, Drops, and Changes of Section*

A considerable feature of the routine in the office consists in adding and dropping courses and in changing section registrations.

The statistics are as follows:

	1911-12	1910-11
Adds .....	1097	1176
Drops .....	1188	1319
Changes of Section.....	345	489

The figures for 1910-11 are for the whole session; those for 1911-12 are to May 1 only.

A fair percentage of these changes in registration is due to errors of one kind or another, and to reasonable modifications of individual schedules. Most of the changes are due, however, to the struggle of weak or lazy students to avoid failures and to secure credits. The increased fee (\$3.00) for adding a course or changing a section will materially reduce the changes.

#### *Absences*

The rules now in force regarding absences have not worked in a satisfactory manner. They may be fairly accused of inviting students to render lame excuses and of causing unnecessary work in the offices of the Deans and University Physicians. Moreover, these rules have been so ineffective that, speaking gener-



ally, the staff of instruction has lost faith in their efficacy, and it is to be feared that not more than half of the absences that occur are reported to the Deans. In particular, absences from the higher classes seem to be reported less faithfully than absences from lower classes. It has happened a number of times during the year that a student known to be out of Austin has been reported absent by only one or two or three of his five instructors.

Last year Dean Battle estimated that the number of absences averaged about 20 per student. Although I have not made the count of the absences this year, I am inclined to think that this estimate is a very moderate one. Further, the absences have a tendency to cluster about certain students whose names and faces eventually become quite familiar in this office.

As was the case last year, only about one-third of the absences are excused by leaves of absence granted by Dean Kirby, Dr. Holliday, Dr. Gilbert, and myself. The number of leaves of absence from the College signed per week have averaged so far this year as follows: Girls, 78; boys, 42.

#### *The New Absence Rule*

It is to be hoped that the new rule regarding absences, which was adopted this year by the General Faculty, will cure some at least of our present evils. This rule places an upper limit on the number of allowable absences, fixes a severe penalty when this limit is exceeded, and practically abolishes leaves of absence. The new rule is as follows:

Uniform and punctual attendance upon all exercises at which the student is due is strictly required.

On account of sickness or business absences are sometimes unavoidable, and a reasonable allowance is made for such possibilities. *A student, however, who is absent during any term for more than one-tenth of the total number of exercises at which he is due during the term thereby drops his name from the University rolls, as soon as this total of one-tenth has been exceeded.* In administering this rule an absence occurring the two days before or the two days after a holiday counts as two absences, while two absences caused by acting as a University representative on debating, musical, or athletic trip, count only as one.

When dropped from the University rolls, the student may gain readmission only by passing special examination at dates fixed by the Dean of his department in consultation with the instructors concerned.

A student absent unexcused from more than a tenth of the exercises in any of his courses during any term is required to take a special examination in the course at a date fixed by the Dean of his department and the instructor.

Under this regulation the custom of granting excuses is practically abolished. Prolonged absence due to illness or business may be excused by the Dean of his department acting upon the advice of the University Physician in cases of sickness.

The following results may be expected:

(a) The staff of instructors will be more careful in reporting absences;

(b) The "persistent cutter" will be met by the limitation in the number of his absences;

(c) The student will not be allowed to offer trivial excuses for absence;

(d) The office hours of the Deans and University Physicians will not be largely spent in granting "leaves of absence;"

(e) The attendance upon physical training will be much easier to enforce.

The new rule *does not* entitle students to absent themselves from 10 per cent of their classes, laboratories, and conferences. A student *is due at all of his exercises*, which are, for him, business engagements. *The 10 per cent leeway is to allow for sickness and more imperative business engagements.* Instructors will, therefore, take such account of absences in making up grades as seems to them to be wise and just.

A careful exposition of the new rule and its consequences should, of course, be made early next fall.

Students charged with absences will be called and warned as is now the custom.

### *Physical Training*

To secure regular attendance upon the gymnasium is a very great task beset with two peculiar difficulties. (1) The requisite preliminary physical examination prevents definite "gym."

section assignments at the regular time of registration. (2) The allowance of gymnasium credit for various field sports (an allowance entirely proper and admirable) causes irregularity in the reports of absence from physical training. The first difficulty may be met at least partially by giving greater publicity during the opening days of the importance of meeting the physical examination appointment at the gymnasium and by putting conspicuously the date of this appointment on the Freshman's card at the time of registration. The Freshman card should bear some such statement as, "This appointment takes precedence of everything and if not met immediately drops you from the rolls of the University."

Both difficulties will be partially met by the new absence rule, which increases the significance to be attached to absences. Under the new rule absences from physical training will often have the effect of excluding from the University.

It would seem to be not unwise to excuse students over twenty-one from gymnasium work more freely than is now the custom.

If the control of absences from gymnasium of all new students be placed with the Dean of the College, it will be easy, but necessary to make "absence" cards for *all* first-year men, posting the gymnasium instructors' absences to these cards and sending the instructors' cards promptly onward to the Deans of Law and Engineering for posting to their cards.

### *Scholarship of Teams*

No particular difficulties have been encountered this year in passing upon the scholastic eligibility of athletic teams and musical and dramatic clubs representing the University. In many respects the gods this year were kind.

In regard to athletics a policy of publicity has been adopted and I have been in constant touch with coaches, managers, players, and their friends. Information has been given out freely, and the records have been open to public inspection. Not much pressure has been brought to bear upon instructors, and few grades have been changed under stress. It is rather difficult to get complete reports from the staff, and it has been often necessary to keep the office open for grade returns until an hour before the game.

The new eligibility rules are working well. Although they require passing but in 10 hours, our squads this year have furnished the following figures:

In football 27 men passed 407 hours, 1911 spring term; in football 30 men passed 451 hours, 1911 fall term.

In baseball 26 men qualified, passing in 394 hours, winter term.

In gymnasium 8 men qualified, passing 116 hours, winter term.

In track 30 men qualified, passing in 433 hours, winter term.

It will be possible, I think, to make a few desirable minor changes in procedure next year, and to place the administration of faculty eligibility rules on a reasonably satisfactory footing. It is essential that rules should be administered fairly; it is desirable that the public should think they are administered fairly. When this last is the case, the disqualification of an excellent athlete is an easy matter and places the blame where it belongs, on the athlete himself.

#### *Increased Efficiency*

Although the efficiency of an educational institution depends on far deeper and far more important elements than that of an ordinary business plant, it is, nevertheless, true that merely mechanical matters have great effect in various ways. A proper business system is as much needed in conducting the work of students and faculty as in managing its plant and administering its endowment. A college is a business plant plus.

At the present time it seems that the efficiency of the College of Arts may be increased slightly by various small devices, some of which are here listed.

1. Arrange in compact form the few rules that the instruction staff is asked to observe, print on strong cards, and fasten the cards in conspicuous places in the various offices.
2. Furnish the staff with uniform class records and ask them to deposit these records with the Registrar for study during the summer.
3. Publish the results of studies of students' grades made in accordance with modern statistical methods.
4. Organize more systematically the method of dealing with student groups by means of student advisers, faculty advisers, and town advisers.

5. Consider very carefully the relation of the Registrar to the various Deans. At present there seems to be some danger of decentralization and confusion. *All* of the records of the Main Branch of the University should be found in one office.

6. Abolish the present College-Law and Law-College arrangement. Let the rules that should govern such mixed registrations be agreed upon and mastered by the three Deans concerned. The Dean of the Law Department should handle *all* the college registration of Law students the Dean of the College *all the law* registration of College students. Difficult cases should be settled in conference.

7. Offer more courses of a so-called "practical" character, and try to relate the "theoretical" courses as much as possible to the future needs of the student. Students would, I think, work harder if they could see more clearly the bearing of their work on their future occupations.

8. The Registrar should make the "Absence" and "E and F Cards" for late matriculates and send them to the appropriate Deans.

9. THE RECORD should contain each year a statistical (not financial) summary of the reports of the various chairmen. This summary should give the registration for the various courses (not necessarily by sections).

### *Miscellaneous*

During the year the staff of instruction has been uniformly kind and helpful. In particular the Deans have given me much good advice and assistance.

In dealing with the students no real unpleasantness has occurred, and my faith in human nature has been somewhat strengthened during the year. Through the Dean's office flows a large and varied human stream and I have tried to prevent the office routine from interfering with the essential task of dealing with students as concrete individuals.

The work of the staff in attending to the necessary mechanical bookkeeping needs to be improved, and can be improved. Every member of the instruction force, so far as I can observe, is very much interested in the work of instruction

and labors diligently. Unfortunately, instructors and students do not get well enough acquainted.

Among the student body several desirable reforms are brewing . The Hogg Campaign has had a good influence, and there are fewer signs than formerly of partisan animosity. The honor system has been strengthened, and progress is in the air.

## THE UNIVERSITY

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### GENERAL NEWS NOTES

March 18: Spring Term begins. Baseball on Clark Field; Austin League 11, Texas 1.

#### **Calendar of the Spring Term at Austin**

March 19: Baseball on Clark Field; Austin League 5, Texas 2.

March 20: Dr. W. D. Weatherford lectures in Y. M. C. A. auditorium on "The Effect of Sin."

March 21: Dr. William A. Scott of the University of Wisconsin lectures in the Law Building auditorium on "Banking Reforms." Mr. E. C. Mercer addresses men students in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium.

March 22: Academic reception at Knights of Columbus hall, led by Solon I. Reinhardt.

March 23-25: State Y. M. C. A. convention held in University Y. M. C. A. auditorium.

March 23: President Mezes confers with some forty representative students in reference to reform of social functions.

March 25: Baseball on Clark Field; Texas 5, Fort Worth Polytechnic College 4.

March 26: Baseball on Clark Field; Texas 7, Polytechnic 4. Will H. Mays of Brownwood addresses the Press Club and others on the need for a school of journalism.

March 27: Inter-class track meet on Clark Field is won by the Freshmen.

March 28: Lawrence McCart, a freshman engineering student, dies in Fort Worth.

March 29: Baseball at Georgetown; Southwestern 3, Texas 2. Gymnasium contest in auditorium is won by M. H. Griffin.

April 1: Senior academic students adopt new insignia, the men wearing high-crowned hats and carrying canes, the women wearing appropriately colored poke bonnets and carrying parasols to match. Baseball on Clark Field; Topeka League 14, Texas 5. Dean Taylor outwits his prosecutors at the University Club in approved Virginia fashion.

April 3: Baseball on Clark Field; Texas 10, Southwestern 3.

April 4: Dual track meet on Clark Field; Texas 87 2-3, Baylor 37 1-3; two state records are broken.

April 5: Baseball on Clark Field; Texas 5, Austin College 2.

April 6: Freshman declamation contest in auditorium is won by Charles I. Francis of Denton.

April 8: Baseball on Clark Field; Texas 15, Mississippi College 2. Germania Society plays "Die Anna Lise" in the auditorium.

April 11: Members of the Law Department inaugurate a loan fund for students.

April 12: Baseball on Clark Field; Baylor 5, Texas 3. Texas-Louisiana debate of the Pentagonal League results in a victory for Louisiana, attacking the federal income tax.

April 13: Baseball on Clark Field; Baylor 12, Texas 9.

April 15: Dual track meet and Texas-Arkansas debate at Fayetteville, Ark. Texas wins the track meet, 67 to 50, and also the debate, attacking the federal income tax.

April 17: Baseball on Clark Field; Texas 13, Trinity University 0.

April 18: The Phi Beta Kappa Society elects members for 1912. Baseball on Clark Field; Texas 5, Trinity 4. Annual concert of the University Orchestra in the auditorium.

April 19: Professor George P. Baker of Harvard University lectures in the auditorium on "Signs of the Times in the Drama." Baseball at Georgetown; Southwestern 6, Texas 5. Annual State Oratorical contest in the auditorium is won by the University representative, T. B. Ramey, Jr.

April 20: Dual track meet on Clark Field; Texas 70, Oklahoma 52.

April 22: San Jacinto Day, a holiday. University picnic at New Braunfels. Baseball at Auburn, Ala.; Alabama Polytechnic Institute 4, Texas 3; and A. P. I. 3, Texas 3.

April 23: Baseball at Augusta, Ga.; Texas 9, Georgia 3.

April 24: Baseball at Athens, Ga.; Georgia 10, Texas 2.

April 25: Annual spring picnic of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A.

April 26: Hogg Education Day observed through the State. Chief Justice T. J. Brown of the Texas Supreme Court speaks in the auditorium on "Governor Hogg as I Knew Him." He is followed by Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio, who talks informally. Baseball at New Orleans, La.; Texas 12, Tulane 2. Honorable Peter Radford of Parker county lectures on "Marketing Cotton."

April 27: Texas defeats Missouri in debate at Columbia, Mo., attacking the so-called "degree with honors."

May 1: The Victor Herbert Orchestra with several soloists, give concert in the auditorium.

May 2: Baseball on Clark Field; Southwestern 7, Texas 2; and Texas 5, Southwestern 4.

May 3-4: Annual Interscholastic track meets, debating and declamation contests in the University. Beaumont High and Marshall Training School win track meets. Belton is first in declamation, and Fort Worth in debate.

May 6: Baseball at Georgetown; Texas 2, Southwestern 0. Junior Academic class banquets.



May 8: Baseball on Clark Field; Texas 10, Oklahoma 2.

May 9: Meeting of students and faculty in the auditorium hears Hogg Campaign discussed by Dean H. Y. Benedict and George W. Dupree. Baseball on Clark Field; Texas 5, Oklahoma 3. W. G. Stacy wins University championship in tennis.

May 10: State intercollegiate track meet on Clark Field gives Texas the championship, 59 points to 38 for A. and M. and 17 for Daniel Baker.

May 14: University of California confers the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on President Mezes. The Sidney Lanier Society gives "Reinalyendis" on the campus.

May 16: The first Maifest is given on the campus by the women students, and Miss Eloise Watts is crowned Queen of the May.

May 17: Baseball on Clark Field; Texas 3, Texas Christian University 2. In state tennis tournament at Waco, Texas wins championship in singles and in doubles.

May 18: Baseball on Clark Field; Texas 21, T. C. U. 2. Members of Rusk and Atheneum societies vote to establish two new literary societies. Ashbel society gives its annual play, Gilbert's "Pygmalion and Galatea."

May 20: Final baseball game on Clark Field; Texas 4, Southwestern 3.

May 21: Students' Association holds its annual election. Hugh Potter is made president, George Wythe editor of *The Texan*, T. S. Henderson, Jr., editor of *The Cactus*, and W. M. Tanner, editor of *The Magazine*. None of these have opposition. Important constitutional amendments are adopted.

May 23: Colonel W. S. Simkins lectures in the Law Building auditorium on the Ku Klux Klan.

May 27: *The Cactus* for 1912 is issued under the editorship of R. T. Fleming. University Civic League is organized.

May 27-31: State Tennis Tournament occurs on the University campus, Semp Russ of San Antonio retaining the state championship.

May 30: Juniors win from sophomores the class championship in baseball.

June 3-8: Final examinations.

June 9: Commencement Sunday.

June 10: Class and Alumni Day.

June 11: Commencement Day. Session ends.

The University this year has been more fortunate than usual in retaining the services of so many of its instruction force. Nevertheless at the end of the session it is necessary to record three more resignations of competent and valued instructors, in addition to that of Professor Baldwin already noticed in THE RECORD. These young men are Mr. August Charles Krey, Instructor in Medieval History, who goes to accept a history instructorship in the University of Illinois; Mr. Stanley Royal Ashby, Instructor in English, who intends to practice law in San Antonio, and Mr. Clyde Walton Hill, also Instructor in English, who resigns to study law in the University. The loss of each will be seriously felt. Mr. Krey, who came here from Wisconsin only two years ago, established himself as a force in the community in a remarkably short time and did valuable work for the University as a teacher and a committeeman. Messrs. Ashby and Hill are both Texas graduates who have further specialized, the one as Rhodes scholar at Oxford, the other as graduate student at Harvard. Each has taught efficiently here for five years. All of these men carry the best wishes of the community with them.

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Members of the faculty continue actively in the furtherance of knowledge through publication. Among University Bulletins recently issued are: "The Teaching of History and Civics in the High School," by Instructor A. C. Krey; "A Problem in the Use of Parallel Source Material in History," by Dr. Frederick Duncalf, and a discussion of the question, "Should the Teacher of Latin Know Greek?" by Dr. G. M. Calhoun. In the June number of the *American Review of Reviews*, Professor C. S. Potts followed up his article reprinted in the last RECORD by another on "The Unit Rule and the Two-Thirds Rule," as applied to the democratic national conventions. A significant volume which first saw the light during May is a new school history of Texas by Professors E. C. Barker and C. S. Potts and Dr. C. W. Ramsdell. It has been announced that Professor W. R. Manning has in preparation a general history of the Latin-American countries, and that seven short plays by Professor Stark Young have been accepted for publication in *The Drama*.

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Through the generosity of alumni, students, and friends of the University, nine prizes for English essays have been offered during the past session. These are as follows:

**New Prizes in English Composition** Three prizes of \$25 each given by the Capitol Club for the best pieces of literature published in the *Magazine* during each of the three terms; a prize

by the Rev. Harris Masterson for the best missionary story dealing with China; a prize of \$25 by John Quaid, an alumnus of the University, now a lawyer in Galveston, for the best essay submitted in English 3; a prize of \$50 by Harry Peyton Steger, another alumnus, now editor of *Short Stories*, for the best critical essay on the writings of O. Henry; and three prizes of \$50, \$25, and \$10, also by Mr. Steger, for the best short stories written by students of the University of Texas.

The Capitol Club prizes were awarded to Julia Nott, Anne Aynsworth, and Nancy Carter Rice for the Fall, Winter, and Spring terms respectively, honorable mention being given Anne Aynsworth for the Fall Term, Alleine Howren, Libbie Breuer, and Ethel Barron for the Winter Term, and Alice Otis Bird for the Spring Term. The Masterson prize was won by Nancy Carter Rice, and the Quaid prize by Harvey A. Ragsdale. The awarding of the O. Henry prize was deferred till next session, the contest being kept open in the meantime. The Steger short story prizes were awarded as follows: First prize of \$50 to Rex B. Shaw; second prize of \$25 to Ben H. Rice, Jr.; and third prize of \$10 to F. A. Loftus.

Of the foregoing prizes, the Quaid prize and the Steger short story prizes are offered again next year.

The history of another year in musical circles around the University is but another proof of the oft-stated conviction that music will never become here what it ought to be

**Music for 1911-12** and can be until some one is appointed who can give practically all his time to looking after musical interests. The local organizations are suffering miserably for the lack of encouragement and direction. Many outside attractions might be brought here if there were some one to look after the matter. No part of a general education is more important than the musical, and it certainly needs direction as much as anything else, especially in this day of cheap music. One's taste needs to be cultivated, and whose more than the average collegian's?

Three good attractions were billed for the auditorium the last season, all by outside organizations—two by the Musical Festival Association, one by the Matinee Musical Club. The Marine Band from Washington rendered a splendid program of its kind on October 13 to a most appreciative house. This high-grade band music is always attractive and should be cultivated. On November 6 the Glee Club made a semi-appearance, giving a number or two through its quartet and presenting in addition a Russian Violinist, who was very good. The far-famed and much-beloved David Bispham came November 17, and again pleased a very select and appreciative audience. There are some who think that he is too old

and that his singing has grown pathetic. His voice is still rich and melodious, his interpretations are beyond compare, his little lectures are illuminating and instructive, and for one the writer has not got beyond Mr. Bispham. On February 27 the local Germania club presented Mr. Harthan and his daughter, Mrs. Arendt. These artists are now well known here, and no comment upon their excellence is necessary. More of these local professional recitals might be put on, if University organizations would interest themselves. The Band made two appearances during the year in indoor concerts, February 29 and April 18. The second concert was in the nature of an orchestral rendition, and was indeed acceptable. This kind of performance is much to be preferred for the hall, and it is hoped that a definite policy of that kind has been established. The season closed very fittingly with two excellent performances by the famous Victor Herbert Orchestra. It came highly recommended, and was no disappointment, except to the select few who have reached that stage of development that nothing pleases any more. Of course, there are better orchestras, there may be less conceited conductors than Mr. Herbert, there may have been too much of Mr. Herbert on the program, but the concerts were good and helpful and uplifting. We should learn to go for the good and enjoyment and in a less critical spirit. We would be better off and so would our neighbors who have to listen to our comments.

D. A. P.

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The success of the University in forensic contests is a cause for general congratulation. Two victories out of a possible three in intercollegiate debates, including the one es-

**Miscellaneous Notes** pecially desired over the University of Missouri, first place in the state oratorical contest, and a remarkably successful outcome of the interscholastic meets in declamation and debate held at the University on May 3 and 4, makes an excellent record for the year. Only one intercollegiate debate out of six in the past two years has been lost and all those held outside of Austin have been won. Competition among high school declaimers and debaters this year was keen. Every district in the state was represented, and the interest shown is bound to be felt in the University and in the high schools in future years. Professor Shurter deserves high credit.

The athletic record of the University for the year is similarly notable. The regaining of the State championship in football, the perfect record of victories by the track team, the intercollegiate tennis championship in both doubles and singles, second place among Texas Colleges in basketball and in baseball—such is the paper score. But those on the ground have observed a spirit in the athletic teams and their sympathizers that means more than these victories. A

genuine appreciaion of clean sportsmanship, a common desire to play the game until the very last minute, a willingness to accept honorable defeat and to cheer the victors, have been shown on Clark Field all this session. Such "Texas spirit" can not be too carefully cultivated.

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Among welcome May visitors to the University was Dr. H. H. Newman, late chairman of the School of Zoology, now associate professor in the University of Chicago. Needless to say Dr. Newman was on his favorite pursuit of the armadillo. It will interest many friends of Dr. C. R. Baskervill, late instructor in English here, now also of Chicago, to know that Chicago has advanced him to an adjunct professorship.

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Public announcement by President Mezes during the commencement exercises that the Carnegie Institution is to publish Dr. Morgan Callaway's study of the Anglo-Saxon infinitive called forth an unusual demonstration of popular approval.

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Friends of Dr. Sylvester Primer, chairman of the School of Germanic Languages, were grieved that continued ill health confined him to his home during most of the spring term and well into the summer. Encouraging reports were heard from New York as to the improved health of Mr. F. C. Ostrander, who went thither on leave of absence, but expects to return to his work in the fall.

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Professor R. H. Griffith of the English faculty has been granted leave of absence for next year, which he expects to spend in European travel and study. His place will be temporarily supplied by Mr. R. E. Holloway, B. A. of Hendrix College, a Texas Master of Arts in 1912, and a teacher of several years' experience.

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Courses in business training under the direction of Professor Spurgeon Bell, a Texas graduate, more recently of the University of Missouri, and in Semitics under Instructor David Rosenbaum, who holds the degree of Rabbi, are offered for 1912-13 by the University.

## PUBLIC LECTURES

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Professor William A. Scott of the University of Wisconsin lectured in the law auditorium on the evening of March 21 on "Banking Reforms," with particular reference to the so-called Aldrich Bill now before Congress. *The Texan* gave this account of his address:

"To a most enthusiastic audience of students and business men of the city of Austin, Dr. Wm. A. Scott, director of the school of commerce at the University of Wisconsin, delivered an excellent and pertinent talk on 'Banking Reforms' Thursday night. The speaker came under the auspices of the National Citizens' League, and through his experience in teaching, as well as his remarkable erudition along economic lines, the course of his lecture was easily followed and convincing. 'Banking rules,' began the speaker, 'are a product of a country's history. This is manifested in agricultural growth, commerce, and industry.' With this general statement as a basis the lecturer accounted for the growth and demands of our banking system. Beginning with the fall of the second U. S. Bank, Dr. Scott pointed out certain maladjustments between the system and economic life and industry. With the year 1846 we find an independent treasury system. In certain cities government vaults were located in which the government's funds were stored subject to payment by draft. This makeshift had its weaknesses. It was inelastic, and the funds could not be adjusted to economic demands. It was modified in 1863 by the National Bank Law. This statute mitigated the evils of the independent system, but still left some serious defects which are present today.

"It was at this point of the lecture that Dr. Scott really took up his subject proper. He outlined the evils of our present system, showing that it does not adjust itself to the demands of agriculture and commerce. It requires large reserves to be locked up in bank vaults, money which can not be used in financial exigencies and upon good commercial assets. As a consequence in case of a commercial crisis which a solvent firm could easily endure, the unfortunates are driven to the wall because of inability to turn their assets into cash, and commerce suffers because of this very 'reserve' in the many banks. The other evils of our system are the legal tender notes, which can be and are issued in numbers upon numbers, the extent of which can not be adjusted to suit financial exigencies. A third evil is that through this system of reserves in national banks great 'trusts' have combined to control the whole financial

outlay, and in their own way cater to the demands of the Wall Street financiers.

"Dr. Scott pointed out that the Monetary Commission has a bill before Congress which will remedy these evils. It provides for an organization of banks into local, and district associations, and also for a national association, which will have representatives in Washington. The national association will hold the reserves of the entire country, as well as United States funds, and will discount commercial paper for the country at large. This national market will serve not one bank, or one financial clique, but will guarantee the wants of the whole country. In his closing remarks Dr. Scott exhorted every person to express his views on the bill and give it his earnest consideration."

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The most notable lecture delivered in the auditorium this year was given on Friday afternoon, April 19, by Professor George Pierce

**Professor Baker on  
the Modern Drama**

Baker, who occupies the endowed chair of Dramatic Literature in Harvard University. Professor Baker is author of several well-known text-books on argumentation, and has also written some standard works on Shakespeare, so that his name was familiar to many of his hearers who had never before seen his face. That he was able to attract an audience that filled the Auditorium on a rainy afternoon despite the successive publication in the local paper of erroneous statements as to the time and place of the lecture, is a compliment to the nature of his fame.

Professor Baker's subject was "Signs of the Times in the Drama." He spoke in an easy, natural manner without platitudes or efforts at humor, but by the force of his message and his own personality held the attention of his hearers for about an hour.

He began by calling attention to the change in the attitude of the American public towards the drama. Twenty years ago a family council was proper before deciding to visit the theatre; now millions of Americans go every night and do not fear any injury to their morals by this action. Then no university or college offered courses exclusively dealing with the drama, except possibly a course in Shakespeare's plays. Now it is the exception where a college does not offer many courses in the drama of the past and that of the present. The difficulty has been that a New York syndicate, whose purpose is purely to make money, has exercised a monopoly in determining what plays shall be seen the country over. All the people were forced to see only what this syndicate found to be profitable in New York. But conditions are so changing now that frequently a play that fails in New York has a successful run in other cities, and a play that succeeds there is not favorably received elsewhere.

Such a situation is distinctly encouraging in that it prevents one section of the country from dictating to all the others.

Mr. Baker addressed himself especially to the embryonic playwrights in his audience, saying that he felt sure many of them were present. He warned all such writers that the financial returns from this form of literature are not so great as is sometimes thought; that the successful play may pay a royalty of five hundred dollars, but this return is not large when the author has spent a year and a half in producing it. In another way everyone might be of assistance in this age of special dramatic interest. The chief difficulty faced by the playwright and the manager today is the uncertainty of what the people want. There seems to be no way of telling what will please or displease in a given play. If audiences would apply certain fixed standards in judging a drama, and then would make their opinions known to the management, would take the play seriously and not merely as a source of amusement, conditions would be bettered. Especially did the speaker look with favor on the Pittsfield, Mass., experiment of purchasing a theatre, hiring a suitable manager, and providing a good stock company to give a repertoire of classical and modern plays. If this experiment is not successful, others that follow it will be. The New Theatre in New York was not a complete failure. It taught certain lessons that will not be forgotten.

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At the suggestion of the State Superintendent of Education, Friday, April 26, was observed in many colleges and schools of Texas as Hogg Education Day, with the special purpose of attracting general attention to the Hogg Educational Movement. In observance of this occasion Chief Justice T. J. Brown of the Texas Supreme Court, an intimate friend of Governor Hogg, was invited to speak in the University auditorium on "Governor Hogg as I Knew Him." Judge Brown was at one serious disadvantage. While the audience was interested in what he had to say, many of them were more interested in the expected arrival of Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio, leading candidate for the democratic presidential nomination. Governor Harmon was in Austin and had been invited to follow Judge Brown in speaking, but he had another speech to deliver in the city before visiting the University. Near the conclusion of Judge Brown's address Governor Harmon appeared, accompanied by a number of prominent Texas citizens and newspaper reporters. The interruption was expected by the speaker as well as by the audience, but it must have been somewhat disconcerting to him. *The Texan* gave this account of Judge Brown's address:



"He depicted the days when Governor Hogg first entered public life, when the 'chief occupations were raising cattle and stealing land.' At this time there were hardly any restrictions on the power of corporations. The men who were in control of the railroads could exploit them for private gain without regard to public interest.

"In 1890 Governor Hogg began the advocacy of the Railroad Commission. A law was evolved that would restrain the railroads from damaging the people. Yet it was not his purpose to hurt the corporations, believing that the owners had a right to reasonable profit from their investment.

"Judge Brown said that Governor Hogg may justly and rightly be called a man of the people. Yet, unlike the demagogues, he would not pamper their wrongs, but tried to educate them. The Justice declared that Governor Hogg was great because he was true.

" 'Governor Hogg,' he said 'had the interest of education at heart. He was the firm and unflinching friend of the University. He believed, as I believe, that this institution is of first importance to the State.'

"In closing, the white-haired Justice expressed the ardent hope that the spirit of Governor Hogg might enter into the life of his hearers, and that the speaker might live to see the day when the University of Texas should be crowned as the principal educational institution of the South."

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On the conclusion of Judge Brown's address, President Mezes introduced Governor Judson Harmon as "the highly efficient and businesslike governor of Ohio." In beginning Governor Harmon gracefully apologized for his interruption of Judge Brown and regretted his inability to hear all of the address. He recalled his meeting with Governor Hogg at one of the democratic national conventions and paid high tribute to his character and statesmanship. Then he spoke of his own connection with colleges, of his official duty to appoint trustees for the three state institutions of Ohio and of his teaching in the law department of the University of Cincinnati. Some conventional hortatory injunctions were laid upon the students before the informal talk ended. The speaker's words were given close attention, and though he said nothing strikingly new or suggestive, he gained friends by the sincerity of his utterance, and the general tenor of his brief speech was pleasing.

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Says *The Texan*: "On the night of Friday, May 24, Colonel Henry Exall of Dallas, president of the Texas Industrial Congress, made the last public lecture for the year in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. Colonel Exall spoke as a representative of the Industrial Congress on the subject, 'The Conservation of our Soil Values.' He showed the

**Governor Harmon's  
Talk**

**Colonel Exall on Soil  
Conservation**

need of such action on the part of Texas farmers, and made his audience realize the value and importance of saving the fertility of the soil.

"To promote more economic and intelligent farming in Texas, the Industrial Congress has adopted the plan of giving \$10,000 yearly in prizes to the farmers who carry out its suggestions and secure the best results. Last year the prizes were offered simply for the best plots of corn and cotton cultivated according to the rules. There were 1,746 contestants. But in spite of the success attending last year's contests, this year the plan is changed some, and the principal prizes are offered for the best 10-acre plots, divided equally between cowpeas, kaffir corn or milo maize, and corn or cotton. Already 4,030 farmers have entered the contests this year, and they are becoming more and more popular.

"Colonel Exall emphasized the value of this movement by showing how the soil of the world is becoming gradually less fertile. And in addition to this, the constant increase in population makes a larger yield of farm products necessary. He showed the suffering in Russia and China that is due to the decrease in productivity as population increased. It is to help prevent such a condition in the United States that the Industrial Congress has initiated its campaign."

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A number of other lectures were delivered before University audiences during the spring. On March 26, Mr. Will H. Mays of Brownwood addressed the Press Club and

#### **Other Lectures**

the public on the proposed school of journalism. Then on April 5, in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium Dean J. L. Kessler of Baylor University delivered the second exchange lecture on "Tolstoy." Professor Lomax in return lectured at Baylor. A week later, on April 12, Professor Thomas J. Riley of Washington University lectured in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium under the auspices of the Sage Foundation on "The Call to Social Service." The next evening he addressed another meeting called in the Austin city hall, discussing social agencies. On the evening of April 26, the same date on which Judge Brown and Governor Harmon addressed the University, Mr. Peter Radford of Fort Worth, president of the Texas Farmers' Union, addressed a fair audience in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium on the plan of holding cotton. On the morning of May 9 all classes were dismissed for an hour, and faculty and students assembled in the University auditorium to hear Dean Benedict and Mr. George W. Dupree of the student body discuss the purpose and aims of the Hogg Movement and what could be done by students to aid it. The thought most stressed was that the University was working in harmony with

other educational institutions and Texas boys and girls must be persuaded to go to some college. On the afternoon of May 23 in the law building auditorium, Colonel W. S. Simkins, professor of law, related to an enthusiastic audience some of his experiences as a member of the Ku Klux Klan in Florida during the 'seventies. It is hard to say whether the audience more enjoyed listening to the Judge's stories or he was more delighted in telling them.

## UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONS

The Fortnightly Club has enjoyed an interesting program during the past term as the subjects of the papers read indicate. The purpose of the club is to encourage its members to prepare papers representing original research on their part and as far as possible to offer some helpful criticism in the discussion of such papers. That the club has been stimulating to the members of the faculty who are members of the club, is evident from the fact that practically every subject on last term's program has or will be published as articles or as parts of larger monographs or books. The subjects of papers read were:

Dr. Law, "Some Ancestral Relations of 'The Winter's Tale.'"

Dr. Calhoun, "Jury Trial in Ancient Athens."

Prof. Potts, "Conventions vs. Presidential Primary."

Prof. Haney, "The Effect of Socialistic Philosophy on Economic Thought."

Dr. Clark, "Milton's Proposed Republic."

Prof. Manning, "An American Minister's Interference in the Internal Affairs of Mexico."

Prof. Yoakum, "A Hypnagogic Hallucination with Dream Characters."

The officers during the past term were Prof. Griffith, President; Dr. Duncalf, Secretary; Dr. Calhoun, Treasurer.

F. D.

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During the early part of the session Dr. Griffith offered to meet with a few of the men students of the University who were interested in literature, for the purpose of studying recent fiction. The plan was heartily approved, and as a result the English club was formed. Under the plan of study adopted each member was allowed to make a study of the work of the author of his choice and to report later the results of his study at a meeting of the club devoted to his author. After the report was given, the subject was open to discussion by the other members. No University course credit was given for the work done in the club. The club met fortnightly in the alumni room or at the home of some member of the faculty. During the year the membership of the club numbered about fifteen. In addition to reports given by student members of the club, very interesting and instructive reports were given by several members of the faculty, among whom were Deans Benedict and Sutton, Professors Griffith, Payne, Metzenthin, and Villavaso, and Mr. Holden.

W. M. T.

The Applied Economics Club, this year organized, and containing in its membership the teachers and a picked number of advanced students of economics in the University, held its first open meeting on May 10. The club has been holding stated meetings all the year and developed a great deal of interest in economic problems directly affecting this State. On the program of its open meeting were several papers prepared as the result of special research by mature students, and also discussions of state and municipal problems by men prominent in the political life of city and state. The meeting attracted wide notice and favorable newspaper comment.

The program follows:

10 a. m. (Regents' Room).

1. Business Meeting.

2. Corporation Control: "Public Service Corporations," Walter A. Dealey.

"Democratization of Private Corporations," L. L. Wilkes.

Discussion by Judge R. J. Kleberg.

3:30 p. m. (Law Building).

Taxation Reform: "City Tax Problems," Mayor A. P. Woolbridge.

"Corporation Taxation in Texas," L. G. Denman.

"The Tax Needs of Texas," Dr. E. T. Miller.

Discussion by Tax Commissioner A. L. Love.

8 p. m. (City Hall, 8th and Colorado streets).

Railway Capitalization: "Control of Railway Capitalization in Texas," Judge N. A. Stedman.

"Are Texas Railways Overcapitalized?" R. F. Higgins.

Discussion by Judge W. D. Williams.

The annual German play given by Germania, the literary society of German-speaking students, was this year Hersch's *Die Anna Lise*. It was staged in the University auditorium on the evening of April 8, and is thus described by *The Texan*:

"*Die Anna Lise* of Herman Hersch was presented at the auditorium by the Germania Society of the University. The performance was a most creditable one and was greeted with a large and appreciative audience, among whom were some of the most prominent German-Americans of the city. The play was of special interest, being based on historical occurrences of the seventeenth century, and especially popular with the German people because of the heroism of Prince Leopold in battle, and his courage in taking a wife who was not of his rank and station in life.

"Leopold, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, has loved since childhood, Anna Lise, daughter of the pharmacist. When it has become apparent that the love affair is becoming serious and the young prince is nearly of age, the objection of his royal mother, the Princess Henrietta, is roused most strongly. In order to divert him and hoping to cause him to forget his boyish love, the young prince is sent abroad for a year of travel. During his absence, every effort is made to cause a separation, but the peasant girl remains true. It is only when she sees that she is likely to bring about the fall of the princely house, that she makes the supreme sacrifice and agrees to give up her lover. Touched by her nobility and self-sacrifice, the Princess relents, raises her to royal orders, and the marriage takes place.

"The part of 'Die Anna Lise' was taken by Miss Josephine Huppertz. Her acting was natural and effective and she had the peculiar ability of getting her lines across the footlights. At the point where she rose to the splendid height of dramatic action in the third act, and again in her coming to the Princess to announce her willingness to give up Leopold, the audience were hushed and thrilled with the power of her acting.

"Miss Irma Lieb appeared as Princess Henrietta. Her part demanded less strong and emotional acting than that of the peasant girl, but in portraying the pride and grace of the royal mother, in her perfect ease and naturalness, Miss Lieb scored a decided success.

"Herman Kuehne made a very dashing and impressive Prince Leopold. His boyish impetuosity, his stern adherence to his love in spite of opposition, his imperious manner of dominating a situation were characteristics which Mr. Kuehne recognized and reproduced most faithfully.

"In the scene where he brought his daughter to a realization of what her marriage with the Prince would mean, the pharmacist, Foehse, has possibly the most difficult short scene in the play. This was carried out without a flaw by Mr. Felsing.

"The French tutor, Chalisac, and the court marshal, Salberg, were cleverly presented by W. A. Trenckmann, Jr., and A. J. Wacker. Geo. Henkes, Jr., in his part of the disappointed apprentice in love with the heroine got several laughs from the audience.

"During the first intermission, Miss Leona Miller rendered a most pleasing violin solo, accompanied by Miss Willie Huppertz at the piano. The local Saengerrunde were present and their performance was well up to its high standard. It is a real treat to hear such cultivated voices in chorus.

"The play will be presented at New Braunfels, April 10th; Seguin, April 11th; Comfort, April 12th; and Fredericksburg, April 13th."

The Ashbel Literary Society in its twenty-first annual "open meeting" on the evening of March 18, presented Gilbert's comedy,

*Pygmalion and Galatea*, with the following  
**The Ashbel Play** cast of characters:

Pygmalion (an Athenian sculptor).....Miss Rachel Foote  
 Leucippe (a soldier).....Miss Virginia Lipscomb  
 Chrysos (an art patron).....Miss Jean Figh  
 Agesimos (Chrysos' slave).....Miss Boneta Minkwitz  
 Mimos (Pygmalion's slave).....Miss Dora Thornton  
 Galatea (an animated statue).....Miss Lilla Donnan  
 Cynisca (Pygmalion's wife).....Miss Mattie Gooch  
 Daphne (Chrysos' wife).....Miss Julia Cooper  
 Myrine (Pygmalion's sister).....Miss Alda Barber

The choice of this play was peculiarly happy. Heretofore once or twice the Ashbels have committed the error of selecting a tragedy or a heavy spectacular drama for presentation, and they have not always found their audience sympathetic. But this comedy has in it just enough of the farcical to give a chance to amateurs, and the players won the hearts of the audience from the start.

Then the company was well trained, and the background of the Greek sculptor's home was simple in arrangement but effective. Above all the acting showed surprising finish. Miss Donnan in the leading part perhaps made the heroine too serious, but her playing was consistent and lifelike from beginning to end. In the difficult moments of action as a statue she was no less convincing than when full of charm she presented the living maiden. Miss Lipscomb in her boyish Leucippe won all hearts, while Miss Figh, surprisingly ugly as a wealthy, boorish art patron, strongly appealed to the risibilities of all present. Miss Foote as Pygmalion and Miss Gooch, playing his wife, were not quite so effective in their difficult roles, but showed conscientious work. Those having minor parts to fill gave satisfaction to the audience.

The verdict of the jury was reached without delay and has stood the test of the higher courts. This Ashbel play was the most successful that the present generation has seen; it was satisfactory from every point of view, and when it is remembered that since the marked revival of interest in University dramatics, causing almost a surfeit of plays to be rendered annually, the public is much more critical than was formerly the case, there is cause for congratulation to the Ashbel Society and to all its friends who labored so hard to this end.

## EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

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The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in the University Y. M. C. A. Building March 23-25.

The following program was carried out:

### State Y. M. C. A. Convention

SATURDAY, MARCH 23RD

Session in Association Building.

- 10:00 a. m. Special. Conference of Presidents (retiring and incoming), of College Associations.
- 4:00 p. m. Song Service and Devotional.
- 4:35 p. m. "Weak Points in Our Work"—Dr. W. D. Weatherford, Nashville, Student Secretary International Committee.
- 7:00 p. m. Informal Dinner—Mr. W. A. Wilson, Houston, presiding.

Addresses—

Judge Selden P. Spencer, St. Louis.

C. L. Gates, Atlanta, Field Secretary International Committee.

C. C. Robinson, Charlotte, N. C., Boys' Work, Secretary, International Committee.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24TH

- 9:15 a. m. Fellowship Hour, Association Building. I. E. Munger, General Secretary, Houston.
- 3:00 p. m. Boys' Meeting.
- 3:30 p. m. Men's Meeting (Men of Austin).
- 3:30 p. m. Meeting for Students, Association Building—Dr. Weatherford, E. C. Mercer.

(University Auditorium)

- 8:00 p. m. Song Service.
- 8:20 p. m. Address—"The College Man after Graduation"—Mr. Rhodes S. Baker, Dallas.
- 8:45 p. m. Address—"Laymen and the Bible"—Mr. Spencer.



MONDAY, MARCH 25TH

(Association Building)

- 9:15 a. m. Address—Mr. Mercer.
- 9:45 a. m. The Association's Responsibility to Emphasize—
1. "The Social Message"—Mr. Weatherford.
  2. "Bible Study"—Mr. Baker.
  3. "Individual Responsibility"—Dr. J. J. Terrell, Medical Department, State University, Galveston.
  4. "The Evangelist Note"—S. J. Brient, General Secretary, Ft. Worth.
  5. "Boys' Work"—Mr. Robinson.
- 11:15 a. m. "State Work"—Dr. Weatherford.

(Departmental Conferences)

- 2:30-5:30 p. m. 1. "College Students"—(a) Dr. W. D. Weatherford. (b) Mr. Mercer. (c) J. L. Hunter, Student Secretary.
- 2:30 p. m. 2. "City and Railroad Delegates," "The Business Policy of the Local Association"—Mr. C. L. Gates.
- 3:15 p. m. Institutes:—
1. "Educational"—Dr. N. H. Brown, University of Texas.
  2. "Physical"—L. T. Belmont, Physical Director, Houston.
  3. "Social"—F. R. Pargellis, General Secretary, Denison.
  4. "Religious"—Mr. Brient.
  5. "Boys' Work"—Mr. Robinson.

(University Auditorium)

8:00 p. m. Song Service.

8:30 p. m. Address—Rev. Geo. W. Truitt, D. D., Dallas.

Attendance on this meeting was extraordinarily large, and the interest was deep.

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The second annual State Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Waco, April 14, 15, and 16, under the presidency of Professor C. S. Potts of the University. Among others in attendance were Dr. A. C. Ellis and Mr. A. S. Blankenship, Extension lecturer to rural schools. Professor Potts delivered the presidential

address and was re-elected president of the organization. Dr. Ellis read a paper on "The Care of the Feeble-Minded." The child welfare exhibit of the Department of Extension was shown at the meeting and attracted widespread interest.

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The annual meeting of the Conference for Education in Texas took place at San Antonio on April 19 and 20. Among the subjects specially discussed were the need of adequate and permanent support for the state higher educational institutions, and the constitutional amendment providing for longer terms for the Regents. Hon. Clarence Ousley of Fort Worth was re-elected president of the Conference, and Dean Sutton remains on the executive committee. Members of the faculty in attendance on this meeting included Deans Sutton and Benedict, Professors Ellis, Barker, and Potts, Instructors Duncalf, Krey, and Holden.

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By invitation of Governor Ben W. Hooper of Tennessee, Professor C. S. Potts was called to Nashville during April for the first meeting of the Southern Sociological Congress in order to read a paper, "Why is the Indeterminate Sentence Desirable?" Professor Potts was also placed on the original board of directors of the Congress.

Professor J. T. Patterson, during the first week in April, went to Urbana, Illinois, to read a paper before the American Society of Zoologists there in session.

## THE COMMENCEMENT OF 1912 AT AUSTIN

If the parlance of the society editor is here permissible, it may be said that "a delightful informality" best characterizes the general nature of the 1912 commencement exercises.

**In General** The more conventional functions which loom up so large on the average college commencement program were probably no more successful than usual, but to the Seniors and the "Old Grads" the three days were made memorable by a variety of not too serious entertainment. Most people prefer this type of hospitality on all occasions, and the Texas climate makes it peculiarly acceptable to visitors in June. For that reason and the further one that the alumni and members of the graduating class were frequently brought together and allowed to talk to friends, and also the fact that the weather bureau was just a trifle more propitious than is commonly the case, everyone went away in good humor and put some sincerity in the promise to return next year.

All this was pleasant to the participants, but made more arduous the task of the chronicler. Of the three formal addresses that were planned, that to the alumni by Hon. R. E. L. Knight of Dallas was not delivered, and both the Commencement sermon and the address to the graduates were given by the respective distinguished speakers without manuscript or semblance of notes. Strenuous efforts were used to secure stenographic reports of both speeches for THE RECORD, all to no avail. But no printed account of the exercises can take the place of the individual's recollection. After all should not one's pleasure in the affairs of *alma mater* be largely personal?

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Commencement Sunday, June 8, was comparatively cool, a remarkable innovation. The weather was clear, however, and the

**Commencement Sunday** usual throng of students, alumni and visitors filled the auditorium. One deviation from the usual rule, due to a new and meritorious state law, was that no chairs were allowed in the aisles of the building. The graduating classes occupied more space than ever in the centre block of seats, and their relatives and friends, as well as numerous well-wishers of the institution and the idly curious, were on hand as usual.

The musical program was under the direction of Dr. Aute Richards, a recent addition to the zoological faculty, with Dr. Hans Harthan at the piano. In addition to the usual chorus a small orchestra was in evidence and provided a better balance for the vocal-

ists. But the music will never be satisfactory until the University can provide a pipe organ for the accompaniment. Perhaps the most pleasing number was the duet of Messrs. Stacy and Chapman. The full musical program follows:

"Prelude," from *Op. 65*.....C. Saint-Saëns  
 Trumpet, String Instruments, and Piano.  
 Hymn, "Faith of Our Fathers".....F. W. Faber  
 Chorus, "Unfold, Ye Portals" (from *The Redemption*).....Ch. Gounod  
 Hymn, "Lead On, O King Eternal".....E. W. Shurtleff  
 Duet, "The Lord Is a Man of War" (from *Israel in Egypt*)...G. F. Handel  
 Chorus, "Hallelujah" (from *The Mount of Olives*).....L. von Beethoven  
 "March Celebre".....Fr. Lachner  
 Orchestra.

The preacher this year was Rev. E. B. Chappell, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., Sunday School Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and formerly pastor of the First Methodist Church of Austin. Dr. Chappell has many friends in Austin, and this is the second time he has been called on to preach the commencement sermon at the University. Dr. Chappell's text was I Timothy, vi:12, "Fight the Good Fight of Faith." His talk was direct and forcible, with rather too many bits of English poetry, as the preacher got confused in quoting them once or twice. The synopsis below is clipped from the *Austin Statesman*:

"These words were originally addressed to a young minister of the gospel, but they are just as applicable to the layman as to the preacher. For the preacher is only a man called to serve society in a certain way. The motives that should impel him, the principles that should guide him, and the fundamental aim he should set before him do not differ in the least from those which should impel and guide and inspire others. All of us have one common destiny, are bound up in the same complexity of social relations and are subject to the same great moral and spiritual laws. The application of the Apostle's admonition to a company of young college graduates who are to work out their salvation and serve their generation in a variety of diverse vocations is, therefore, entirely legitimate and proper.

"What is 'the good fight' which Paul exhorts Timothy to fight?

"The context shows that he has in mind primarily what President King of Oberlin so aptly designates 'the fight for character.' This at once suggests that we are not dealing with something remote, something that has for us only a speculative interest, but with something that immediately concerns every one of us. For success, so far as our personal lives are concerned, lies not in the accumulation of things external to ourselves, but solely in full and harmonious self-realization. Material possessions have their value, but it is derived solely from their relation to intellectual and spiritual life. Even truth and beauty are naught except as they are

perceived by rational beings and wrought into the texture of moral character. Browning's fine description in 'Paracelsus' of how man's arrival rendered all nature luminous with meaning and purpose is much more than poetic fancy. It is a great truth expressed in poetic imagery.

"Manhood is success—the only success. Failure to live a full, rich life in God is the only absolute failure. This is what Jesus speaks of as losing one's self and regards as a loss so tragic and terrible that gaining the whole world would be no compensation for it.

"But character is something which each of us must achieve for himself—not by himself, but for himself. This is what Paul means when he says, 'Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling.' Our lives touch each other in many ways, but in the great tragic moments of destiny each of us is alone, and must fight his own battles and make his own decisions. This is at once the glory and the terror of our life.

"The conflict has a two-fold aspect: First, there is what we may term its negative aspect—the fight against the evil tendencies that arise within us and the evil solicitations that appeal to them from without.

"In what seems to be an autobiographical sketch in the seventh chapter of Romans, Paul speaks of a kind of ethical dualism which he had found in his own soul. It was as if there were two selves, a higher and a lower, in deadly conflict one with the other. 'The good that I would, I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I do. For I delight in the law of God after the inward man; but I see another law in my members, warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin. O wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me out of the body of this death?'

"This is not the morbid fancy of an oversensitive mind, but a grim fact which all great students of human life have recognized. It is recognized in the literature of all lands and all ages. Read it in the stately melody of the Hebrew Psalter, in the noblest of the Greek tragedies, in *Hamlet* and *Macbeth* and *Othello*, in the harrowing story of *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, and in Tennyson's exclamation of mingled longing and despair:

'O that a man might arise in me  
That the man I am may cease to be!'

"But we need not go to literature to discover that St. Paul's description is in exact accord with reality, for with each of us it is a matter of bitter personal experience. All of us have our moments of moral aspiration, or spiritual yearning, of upward reaching after the highest and best. And to all of us there come times when contrary tendencies assert themselves, and when black, slimy hands

seem to reach up from beneath and seize and drag us down toward the abyss. Those of us who have managed somehow to hold fast to the best and maintain the integrity of our souls until, in middle or later life, we have attained some measure of steadiness and serenity, often look back with mingled gratitude and terror and wonder how we were ever able to escape the thousand snares that lay along our pathway.

"A long, grim battle against our lower nature—that is part of the price which each of us must pay for triumphant manhood."

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Last year it will be remembered, there was some confusion on Monday of Commencement week due to an apparent conflict between two events of the day, both originally scheduled for the same hour in the auditorium of the main building. This year all confusion was obviated; the auditorium was not used at all. The Seniors held their exercises in the open air, a change that met with much favor from the audience, while the alumni gathered in the Y. M. C. A. building, admirably adapted to such a purpose. Besides, this arrangement furnished to many individual alumni their first opportunity to examine a building in which they are financially interested.

The first event on the day's program was the presentation of a sun-dial to the University by members of the Senior class of the College of Arts. The sun-dial, a pillar of white marble, about four feet high, capped with brass, stands in the centre of a grass plot just north of the main walk between the Woman's Building and the Library. Hither the academic Seniors marched in their caps and gowns from the west entrance of the Main Building and seated themselves on the grass in a large semi-circle about the sun-dial. Facing the sun, even in the early morning, must have been rather trying to some of the loyal Seniors, but from the spectator's standpoint this was easily the prettiest scene of the day.

The gift was presented in behalf of the class by Solon I. Reinhardt in a brief speech. Dean Battle responded, stating several reasons why such gifts were appreciated. First, the gift is of practical value and beautifies the campus; then the presentation expresses the love of the class for the institution and confers blessings on the donors. At the same time it creates between faculty and students more sympathy when they feel that they are working together for the common good. Dean Battle also took occasion to compliment the class on its exhibition of more spirit than that shown by any other class within his recollection and on its unusually good scholastic record.

The regular class-day exercises then began on an open-air stage

erected in the corner space west of the old library and north of the west wing of the Main Building. R. T. Fleming, Jr., president of the academic Seniors, presided. First the Senior laws through J. O. Douglas presented their emblem, the "Peregrinus," a new banner, to the Middle laws, who accepted it through H. M. Potter. Then the Senior education class through D. F. McCollum presented the "blue-back" speller to the Junior education class represented by N. L. Hoopingarner. The representative of the Senior engineers, Julian Montgomery, gave the "T-Square" into the keeping of the Junior engineers in the person of Harry Leonard. After the engineers had sung properly "Alexander Frederick Claire," the Seniors of the College of Arts through P. P. Reynolds turned over the "Key of Knowledge" to the Juniors' representative, F. W. Wozen-craft, and sang together their class-song written by Miss Breuer. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by all the Seniors concluded the exercises.

Of the various speeches possibly the happiest was that of Hugh Potter accepting the "Peregrinus," which was delivered well and aptly expressed. An amusing interruption of the "pe-doggie" speech of Mr. McCollum was occasioned by a typical yellow hound, which of his own accord slowly walked up to the front of the audience and lay down immediately in front of the speaker. Evidently he was jealous of the spelling book.

The afternoon was given up to alumni lunches and the baseball game described elsewhere. Meanwhile the Seniors were making the most of their time in private. In the evening the Seniors once more came to the front.

To Dr. M. B. Porter is due great credit for the organization and conduct of the torchlight procession Monday evening. In several previous years attempts have been made by Seniors to hold such a procession. The results as a rule have been melancholy. This year it was different. The participants entered into it with enthusiasm, the spectators gathered all over the campus and seemed to occupy every available window in each story of the Main Building, the spectacle itself under the blaze of electric lights, assisted by abundant red fire along the line of parade, was worth the attention given to it.

Behind the first section of the band came an apparently interminable line of lusty alumni, followed by floats of the Senior laws, Senior collegians, and Senior engineers, and the "Globraskers," respectively. In the second section came the remainder of the band, the under-classmen, and various private vehicles. The participants wound all around the campus, past the various buildings, cheering as they passed, and back again to the impromptu theatre northwest of the Main Building, from which they started. Though not quite so clever as the circus parade of last year, partly because it was hurriedly arranged, and partly because underclassmen gen-

erally were not to be found in Austin, the procession was highly creditable to all concerned. The float of the engineers appropriately uniformed, and crowned by the person of Alex F. Claire, himself, was singularly effective, as was that realistic portrayal of life in "B"-Hall. Fears that a conflicting dance given by the German Club would interfere with the attendance or the enthusiasm of the crowd proved to be wholly unfounded.

The parade was followed by exercises in the open-air theatre, consisting mainly of clever skits by the Seniors and the Globraskers, respectively. The Seniors presented a "take-off" on President Mezes, Deans Battle, Townes, and Benedict, Will Hogg, R. A. Thompson, and other famous figures in university life. An original song telling how "Every little college has a prexy of its own, Every little department has a dean-y of its own, Every little catalogue has a meaning of its own," and so on, met with popular favor.

The "Globraskers" presented "the launching of the Battleship Texas." President Taft, the army, the navy, the foreign legations, Miss Lyon, the battleship, and the common people were appropriately represented. After Miss Lyon had appropriately christened with a bottle of ink the student who represented the Texas, the Texas was shoved into a newly-salted tub of water, and the boat was thus launched.

The usual informal alumni reception in the Woman's Building with dancing in the gymnasium, followed the open-air exercises. The whole day was pervaded with a spirit of jollity, and fewer serious speeches were made than has ever been known on similar occasions. Perhaps the absence of what Dean Benedict and Mr. Gregory term "wind-jamming," when it is produced by others, had much to do with the day's genuine pleasure.

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The exercises of Tuesday, Commencement Day, differed little from those of the past. They began with fair promptness about 10:30 a. m., with the academic procession

**Commencement Day** from the former Regents' Room in the Main Building to the auditorium. Professor Simonds, as usual, acted as marshal; the President with President Craighead, orator of the day, followed by the college faculty, going up the right staircase and the right aisle to the stage, and Dean Battle with the law faculty, members of the Texas Supreme Court, and other distinguished guests, proceeding up the left staircase and the left aisle. The candidates for degrees then filed into the hall under the general charge of Professor Penick and took seats in alphabetical order. Remarkable precision was kept in these preliminary arrangements, except that through some mistake on the stage the program was begun and the opening prayer was offered while the Senior laws were still taking their seats.



The address to the graduating classes was delivered by President Edwin Boone Craighead, LL. D., of the Tulane University of Louisiana, who had just been elected president of the University of Montana. President Craighead spoke fluently without once referring to manuscript or notes. His style of oratory is of a type more frequently heard in commencement orations twenty years ago than now, with the rounded period, the exaggerating metaphor, the frequent classical allusion, but without the hortatory application. The address was comparatively brief and though greeted with few outbursts of applause, it seemed to hold the attention of the vast audience on a June morning.

**Dr. Craighead's**

**Address**

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Dr. Craighead began with a playful reference to Dr. Fay's recent address to the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Tulane. He averred that on a hot night in New Orleans "your distinguished professor of Latin" had given a scholarly, well-written address that occupied an hour and a half in delivery. Nevertheless, he declared, he had no intention of taking his revenge on innocent bystanders. Phi Beta Kappa addresses he asserted to be out of his line, while he stood in awe of the other type—the rigorous scientific address. He would make a plain, rambling talk on "The Greek Civilization and Its Significance to America."

At the outset he disclaimed any desire to undervalue modern progress and those pursuits which bring about material prosperity. "So long as it is possible for thousands to die yearly of hunger in this country, not to speak of the hunger of millions in a land like China, the service of extending the benefits of food, clothing, and shelter to the greatest possible number is a necessary and sacred service. But it remains that man does not live by bread alone. Without the things of the mind, the things of the spirit, man is a very weak and grovelling and inconsequential creature, though he revel in material wealth unbounded. Hence it is profitable to pause and contemplate the mightiest race in history, the Athenian Greek, at that period when his creative power was at its zenith \* \* \* I pity the man or woman who assumes to be educated, and yet who is not acquainted with the histories of Herodotus and the orations of Demosthenes, at least through a translation."

The speaker affirmed that in the age of Pericles the streets of Athens were trodden by ten contemporaries who were not simply distinguished or illustrious men, but ten of the immortals. New York today is fifty times as large and a thousand times as rich as Athens in her glory. But does there live in the great city of New York one single citizen who will be living two thousand years hence? Some may think of Alexander Hamilton, but in two thousand years his name will be merely an echo. Some may think of Theodore Roosevelt. The speaker professed admiration for "the mighty hunter and the great ex-president." But the Greeks have

a proverb, "Count no man happy until he is dead." Theodore Roosevelt is still very much alive, "and what Theodore may do before the end, God alone knows." The audience seemed to share in this human uncertainty.

Boston is the reputed center of American culture, and there perhaps one thousand people could be gathered to see a presentation of one of the tragedies of Aeschylus, of Sophocles, or of Euripides. But in Athens an audience of twenty thousand was the common thing when these dramas were enacted. These plays have never been surpassed in beauty of thought and perfection of art, unless in rare instances by Shakespeare and Goethe. The appreciation of them in Athens testifies to the high average of intelligence, the universal presence of artistic feeling. In political matters the average of intelligence was correspondingly high.

In the higher departments of life and thought, in their "passion for perfection," in their appreciation for the things of the spirit, the ancient Greeks have in modern or ancient times never been approached. It is said that an Athenian herb-woman could pronounce judgment on the work of Phidias and Appelles. How many men to-day in the great state of Texas are able to pass an intelligent opinion on the works of a Phidias? Indeed how many men in university faculties are able? Out of 260 in the faculty of Tulane University only one could pronounce such a judgment. Yet the feeling for art, the love for the masterpiece chiseled in marble, was so general in Athens that the man in the street was a connoisseur.

Boston has produced Lowell, Holmes, and Longfellow, but no great dramatist like the Athenians. The most perfect language is Greek, the language of Plato, of Aristophanes, of Aeschylus, and of Thucydides. In architecture the Parthenon still stands in unapproachable perfection. The wealth of Rockefeller could not restore the Parthenon. Not any spread-eagle oratory was Pericles indulging in when he spoke of Athens as "the roof of the world." He added, "We count the man who does nothing for the common weal as a public nuisance." Never was the intellect exhausted. "We have no men today," said the speaker, "to put beside Phidias and Plato. The average ability of the Athenian race was two grades above our own, about the same as ours is above the African negro."

Nevertheless, Dr. Craighead declared, he is no adorer of the past, nor is he forgetful of the blessings now enjoyed. Never before was it the lot of so many to enjoy the common blessings of life. How dark the other side of the picture in Athens; the treatment of other nations and of woman; the soul-debasing slavery! Notwithstanding his conviction that present civilization would be the richer for a cultivation of the Hellenistic spirit, he would not exchange the privilege of living in America in the morning years or the twentieth century for that of dwelling in the Greece of Plato

or of Pericles. In one age the graces and gifts that make life worth while may not be cultivated to the same degree of perfection, but the light is more widely diffused, and hope is beginning to dawn on all mankind.

The Greek reared his unapproachable edifice on a substructure of harsh slavery and repression of the masses, while the modern is charged with the mission of making the blessings of liberty, education, and brotherhood a universal heritage. The nineteenth century carried out the command to subdue the earth, to harness its forces to minister to the wants of man. The coming years have in store a greater and grander work, the final goal of man. No wonder Herbert Spencer, looking out over the world, exclaimed, "If there is no better distribution of the goods that modern science has brought to us, I could wish some comet to sweep the whole affair away." To make some nook of God's creation a little cleaner is work for a God. No more fruitful labor can be performed than to leave the world unstained by wasteful deformities. "All gods and noble men are one great host." It belongs to the twentieth century to go back to the gray dawn of the world, to make real the ideals of justice, fraternity and brotherly love—to usher in the Kingdom of God among men.

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After a brief intermission of music, President Mezes then conferred the degrees on 213 candidates. The customary procedure was strictly observed. The lawyers wearing **Conferring of Degrees** their open collars, black string ties, and sunflower boutonnières, were presented by Dean Townes; the engineers in blue serge coats and white flannel trousers, were presented by Dean Taylor; the collegiate bachelors in Oxford caps and gowns, by Dean Benedict, while Dean Battle representing the General Faculty, appeared in behalf of the masters of arts. Each of the candidates in alphabetical order marched from the right across the stage to the accompaniment of applause and received his diploma from the President. Then he marched down again to the left and resumed his place with his classmates. Governor Colquitt was this year unable to be present on account of a conflicting engagement to deliver the commencement address at College Station. But he was represented by Adjutant General Hutchings of his official staff, and Mrs. Colquitt was in one of the boxes. Former Governor T. M. Campbell was present to see his daughter graduate.

One of the most unaccountable incidents of the day was a momentary silence of the law graduates. Just after their last man had received his diploma, the audience hushed and waited for them to give the "peregrinus" yell. For inexplicable reasons it was not

forthcoming. The "old stagers" at commencement were shocked. However, the engineers yelled zealously at their psychological moment, and the brand new yell of the "new academics" sounded forth lustily a few moments later. Mention should also be made of the conferring for the first time of two new engineering degrees—the five-year Electrical Engineer degree, and the Bachelor of Science in Engineering. Both these degrees were first provided for a few months ago, and were taken under special resolution of the faculty by ambitious students who were able to meet the new terms.

The complete list of degrees conferred follows:

*Bachelor of Laws*

John Camp Abney	John Alexander James
Franklin Thomas Baldwin	Royal Wheeler King
Karl Kelley Bettis	Arnold Louis Kirkpatrick
David Clarence Bland	Gustave Louis Kowalski
Oran Roberts Brame	Kenneth Krahl
Charles Kenyon Bullard	Charles Edward Lee
Charles Henry Chernosky	Charles Buford Long
George Wheeler Cole	Columbus Alfred Martin
Ellis Payne Collins	William Mark McGee
Grover Bennett Cunningham	Alonzo Timothy McKean
Ephraim McDaniel Davis	Walter Grady Miller
Kester Walker Denman	Clark Marion Mullican
Samuel Jefferson Dotson	Zebulon Vance Nixon
John Owens Douglas	Lee Roy Pearson
Jack Earl Edmonson	Amos Peters
Rector Gayle Eubank	James D Aubigne Pickett
Martin Faust	Norman Philip Pierce
Amos Martin Felts	George Washington Polk
Frank Feuille, Jr.	Joseph Mason Pollard
Emil Ernest Fischer	Learner Tolbert Rhea
Allen Rowell Grambling	Rowland Rugely
Robert Edwards Hannay, Jr.	Robert Irwin Sansom
Edgar Harold	Richard Ernest Seagler
Jesse Martin Harris	Ross White Stoddard
William Harvey Harris	Robert Leyland Thompson
Edmund Heinsohn	Benjamin Mincer Tirey
Horace Ben Houston	John Thomas Vance

*Civil Engineer*

William Mack Eliot	Sam Louis Kone
Alvah Lee Fisher	Offie Leonard
Ward Nash Hardeman	Priest Tom Lipscomb
Kenneth Gilliland Howard	Julian Montgomery

Thomas Rowan Smith  
Howard Rice Thomas

John Bartlet Upchurch

*Electrical Engineer*

(Five-Year Course)

George Antonio von Blucher

*Electrical Engineer*

(Four-Year Course)

Jasper Felix von Blucher  
George Davis Crow  
Arthur Franklin Daniel  
Alfred Aubrey Evans  
Samuel Newton Gaines  
Verner Mitchell Green  
LeRoy Hamilton  
James Eugene Hill

Frank Benjamin Kuhn  
Herman Leverage  
Wilber Carroll Looney, Jr.  
Louis Edmund Mohrhardt  
James Henry Moseley  
Beverly Lewis Stemmons  
Samuel Irvan Strickland

*Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering*

Hal C. Weaver

*Bachelor of Arts*

Beulah Baker  
Harry Carol Baker  
Maidel Baker  
Lewis Bradley Bibb  
Herbert Spencer Bonham  
Lester Clarence Brenizer  
Libbie Anna Breuer  
Mary Elen Broad  
Josephine Broadbent  
Della Turner Budd  
Robert Newton Burrows  
Mary Agnes Campbell  
Maydelle Bruner Campbell  
Robbie Clarke Carman  
Eubanks Carsner  
Randolph Lee Carter  
Asa Kyrus Christian  
Annie Elizabeth Clark  
Mary Teresa Coates  
Mary Julia Cooper  
Merlin Cross Crawford

Walter Allen Dealey  
Rachel Terrell Doggett  
Miriam Elizabeth Dozier  
Ruby Kathleen Embry  
Thomas Ewing Ferguson  
Kate Feuille  
Elizabeth Lyndall Finley  
Richard Tudor Fleming, Jr.  
William Henry Fowler  
Natalee Gerland  
Mattie Gooch Gooch  
Eugenia Mabel Hare  
Ella Brooks Harris  
Richard Clarence Harrison  
Eleanor Henderson  
Winifred Withers Henderson  
Richard Shelby Hicks  
Milton Fly Hill  
Luther Sidney Hoffman  
Alleine Howren  
Una Servilla Jackson

Jonnie Jones	Lena Sayers Rogan
Marguerite Lillie Jones	Oscar James Rushing
Willie May Kell	Carrie Kathleen Saunders
Beulah Cranston Kendall	Pauline Amanda Schostag
Thomas Armstrong Knight	Christine Schott
Alice Watson Lane	Annie Enola Shepperd
Andrew Ross Lawther	Laura Lettie Smith
Harry Preston Lawther, Jr.	Loru Hamah Smith
Magruder Wynne Lay	Louise Estelle Smith
Mark Lemmon	Thomas Dodson Stamps
Irma Gwendolyn Lieb	Nathan Alexander Stedman, Jr.
Ora Livingston	Ella Jane Stephens
Hugh B. Lofland	Lillian Stevenson
Georgia Agatha Maverick	Richard Arthur Studhalter
Anna Belle May	Rebecca Switzer
Dudley Foster McCollum	Eugene Osborne Tanner
Seth Shepard McKay	William Maddux Tanner
Fannie May McLeod	Lamar Thaxton
Robert Howard McMeans	Emilie Josephine Thomas
Anna Jessie Megee	Charles Rudolph Tips
Harris Armstrong Melasky	Stella Tompkins
Clyde Herd Miliken	John Keith Torbert
Mary Elizabeth Mobley	Ethel Tucker
Edwin Albert Moers	Mary Agnes Wahrenberger
William Manning Morgan	Frances Pendleton Walker
Bertha May Newman	Mary Fontaine Waller
Noah Edwin Palmer	Louis Weisberg
Rufus Perry	Ola May Whitehouse
Archibald Perkins Pratt	May Lee Whitsitt
Orlo Ashley Pratt	James Claude Wilkerson
Desdemona Ragsdale	Lowell Lyndon Wilkes
Mamie Ruth Randle	Nettie May Wilkes
Solon Ima Reinhardt	Margaret Stuart Williams
Preston Pope Reynolds	Willie Wallace Woolford
Martha Esther Roberts	Arthur Jesse Youens
Georgia Clement Robinson	Lloyd Garrison Zinnecker

*Master of Arts*

WILLIAM SAMUEL BRANDENBERGER, B. A. (History and Economics):

THESIS: *The Administrative System of Texas, 1821-1836.*

DENTON JACOBS BROWN, B. A. (Chemistry and Physics):

THESIS: *An Electrolytic Method for the Determination of Tin.*

MARGUERITE AVELETTE CALFEE, B. A. (Philosophy and Education):

- THESIS: *The Efficiency of the Eye Under Different Systems of Illumination, and a Preliminary Study of Discomfort.*
- STUART HARKINS CONDRON, B. A. (History, Education, and Economics):
- THESIS: *The Texas Agency at New Orleans, 1836.*
- LEE MONROE ELLISON, B. A. (English and History):
- THESIS: *The Non-Dramatic Poems of Algernon Charles Swinburne.*
- MARY COSETTE FAUST, B. S., B. A. (English, German, and History):
- THESIS: *A Glossary of "The West Saxon Psalms."*
- RUFUS EMORY HOLLOWAY, A. B. (English, Philosophy, and General Literature):
- THESIS: *The Feeling for Nature in American Poetry.*
- ELIJAH BLAINE INGRAHAM, B. A. (English, Economics, and History):
- THESIS: *The Poetry of George Meredith.*
- MARGARET PRESTON LEVY, B. A. (English and German):
- THESIS: *The Art of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.*
- EDMUND MARSHALL MUNROE, JR., B. A., B. D. (Institutional History and History):
- THESIS: *The Economic Condition of Korea.*
- BENJAMIN FLOYD PITTINGER, A. B. (Philosophy, Education, and Zoology):
- THESIS: *The Reasoning Abilities of High School Pupils.*
- HYDER EDWARD ROLLINS, A. B. (English and History):
- THESIS: *The Short Story in the South.*
- LOUIS ROSENBERG, B. S., E. E. (Chemistry, Mathematics, and Physics):
- THESIS: *The Concentration of the Hydrogen Ion in Sulphuric Acid.*
- ARCHIE OSCAR STROTHER, B. S. (Philosophy and Education):
- THESIS: *The Moral Status of the Voter Under the Terrell Election Law.*
- HEISKELL BRYAN WHALING, B. A. (Economics, Philosophy, Institutional History, and Pure Mathematics):
- THESIS: *Recent Interest Theories and the Rate of Interest in the Southwest.*
- THOMAS ABRAHAM WILLARD, B. A. (Physics, Pure Mathematics, and Chemistry):
- THESIS: *An Experimental Study of the Capacity of the Mica Condenser.*
- MRS. LAURA SLAVENS WOOD, B. A. (Philosophy and English):
- THESIS: *Dr. William Torrey Harris, the American Hegelian: An Attempt to Systematize His Philosophy.*

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President Mezes then announced the following certificates, honors, and prizes won by students and members of the faculty during the past year. The Teacher's Diploma was awarded to

**Honors Awarded.**

Libbie Anna Breuer	Edwin Albert Moers
Josephine Broadbent	Thomas Sears Montgomery
Robbie Clark Carman	Cora Lucile Morley
Maude Eugenia Cartledge	Bertha May Newman
Annie Elizabeth Clark	Georgia Clement Robinson
Mary Julia Cooper	Carrie Kathleen Saunders
Miriam Elizabeth Dozier	Christine Schott
Adele Epperson	Annie Enola Shepperd
Elizabeth Lyndall Fin'ey	Louise Estelle Smith
Ella Brooks Harris	Ollie Stratton
Winifred Withers Henderson	Emilie Josephine Thomas
Marguerite Lillie Jones	Ethel Tucker
Beulah Cranston Kendall	Mary Agnes Wahrenberger
Alice Watson Lane	Ola May Whitehouse
Anna Belle May	Margaret Stuart Williams
Anna Jessie Megee	Willie Wallace Woolford
Oscar Joe Merrell	

From the class of 1912 the Phi Beta Kappa Society elected these members:

Lewis Bradley Bibb	Loru Hamah Smith
Libbie Anna Breuer	Richard Arthur Studhalter
William Henry Fowler	Eugene Osborne Tanner
Eugenia Mabel Hare	William Maddux Tanner
Richard Clarence Harrison	Frances Pendleton Walker
Thomas Armstrong Knight	Louis Weisberg
Anna Belle May	Ola May Whitehouse
Laura Lettie Smith	

Prizes were given as follows:

*H. A. Wroe Prize in Debate:* Divided equally among the members of the winning team in the Inter-Society Debate, Charles Ingle Francis, of Denton; Allen Rowell Grambling, of Dallas; Charles Edward Mays, Jr., of San Angelo; and Hugh Morris Potter, of Gainesville.

*The Stelfox Company's Prize for the Best Individual Debater:* Hugh Morris Potter, of Gainesville.

*The Ira H. Evans Prizes in Oratory:* First Prize, Tom B. Ramey, Jr., of Tyler; Second Prize, Preston Pope Reynolds, of Coleman.

*The E. P. Wilmot Prize in Declamation:* Charles Ingle Francis, of Denton.

*First Prize in the State Oratorical Contest:* Tom B. Ramey, Jr., of Tyler.

*The William Jennings Bryan Prize for the Best Essay on Good Government:* Charles Rudolph Tips, of Seguin. Subject: "The Application of the Merit System to State and Municipal Officers in Texas." Honorable mention to Preston Pope Reynolds, of Coleman, and Robert F. Higgins, of Reagan.



*The Steger Short-story Prizes:* First Prize, W. Rex B. Shaw, of Austin; Second Prize, B. H. Rice, Jr., of Austin; Third Prize, F. A. Loftus, of Sherman.

*The Quaid Prize in Composition:* Harvey A. Ragsdale, of Gainesville. Honorable mention to Alice O. Bird, of Galveston.

*The Capitol Club Prizes for the Best Piece of Literature in the Magazine:* Fall Term, Julia Nott, of Goliad; Winter Term, Anne Aynsworth, of Kyle; Spring Term, Nancy C. Rice, of Austin.

*"Hermanns Soehne" Prizes:*

Class A: (1) Bertha Renken, of Yoakum; (2) Max J. Werkenthin, of Marlin.

Class B: (1) Lydia Gohmert, of Cuero; (2) Helen B. Kuehne, of Austin.

Class C: (1) Alfred F. Ruebsahm, of Luckenbach; (2) Carrie Stanley, of Weatherford.

*Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy Prize:* E. O. Tanner, of Denton.

#### HONORS.

Heiskell Bryan Whaling, B. A., 1910., M. A., 1912, has been appointed fellow in economics at the University of Wisconsin.

Anne Hughes, B. A., 1910, who this year took the master's degree at the University of California, has been awarded a fellowship in history at the University of California.

W. S. Hunter, B. A., 1910, has held the past year a fellowship in psychology at the University of Chicago. His thesis has been accepted and he will finish this year all the requirements for the doctorate of philosophy. He has been appointed instructor in philosophy at the University here, beginning in September.

Benjamin Floyd Pittenger, M. A., 1912, holder of the Oldright fellowship in philosophy in the University of Texas, has been appointed fellow in psychology and education at the University of Chicago for the year 1912-13.

William Maddux Tanner, B. A., 1912, has been appointed to the Oldright fellowship for the year 1912-13. Mr. Tanner will major in philosophy and minor in English.

Goldie Horton, B. A., 1908, has just been appointed fellow in mathematics at Bryn Mawr.

William Edward Dunn, B. A., 1909, has been awarded a fellowship in history at the University of California for 1912-13.

John Avery Lomax, M. A., 1906, has for the third time, been appointed Sheldon fellow for investigation of American ballads in Harvard University.

James Henry Moseley, E. E., 1912, has been awarded a scholarship in the University of California.

Howard Rice Thomas, C. E., 1912, has been awarded a scholarship in the University of Illinois for research work in engineering.

Scholarships in architecture have been awarded by the University of Texas to Miss Viola Baker, Weatherford; Miss Nellie Jefferson, Corsicana; Miss Pearl Mahan, Denton; Miss Virgie Orrell, Giddings; Miss Helen Putman, Houston.

Arnold Romberg, B. A., 1910, fellow in physics in this University in 1910-11, Whiting scholar in physics, Harvard University, 1911-12, has received the appointment to the John Tyndall scholarship in physics at Harvard University for the coming session.

Joseph Lindsey Henderson, visitor of schools, has this year received his doctorate of philosophy in Columbia University.

Charles Grover Smith, B. A., 1910, fellow in physics in the University of Texas, 1911-12, has been appointed Whiting scholar in physics in Harvard University for the coming session.

Will Lee Brown, B. A., 1911, who has been a tutor in zoology this year, has been appointed a student assistant in the department of zoology at the University of Chicago. Mr. Brown will do some teaching in addition to his medical work at the University.

Ovid Kinsolving, B. A., 1908, gained the McVickar Greek prize at the General Theological Seminary. He also graduated from the seminary this year at the head of his class, making the best record in the history of the institution.

After some years of investigation, Professor Morgan Callaway, Jr., chairman of the school of English, has completed a study of the history and the syntax of the Anglo-Saxon infinitive, which is already proclaimed by the scholars who have seen it to be one of the most important, perhaps the most important, of the contributions made to the scientific study of English for a decade. The Carnegie Institution will publish this book in a manner appropriate to its significance.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Kinsolving of the Episcopal Church.

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Special interest attached to the Final Reception, or as it is more generally termed, the Final Ball, this year, because the students

**The Final Ball** by a practically unanimous vote have abolished it as provocative of much harmful political feeling in the institution and as not fulfilling its intended function, a final informal social gathering of students and alumni. As yet no substitute for the reception, or ball, has been determined on. The one matter decided is that this Final Ball will be final.

The ball was held in the Driskill on Tuesday night, and was led by Charles R. Tips, of Seguin, a member of the graduating class of B. A.'s, with his sister, Miss Bessie Belle Tips, who is also a popular University student. Mrs. S. L. Crawford was chairman of the patronesses. Twenty-four dances were on the program, and each of

these was named after a president of one of the twenty-four final balls at the University. The program read:

First dance, waltz: "Come to the Ball. (1889.) C. J. Fisher.  
 Second dance, two-step: "Midnight Sons." (1890.) F. M. Ball.  
 Third dance, waltz: "Remembrance." (1891.) Z. M. Shirley.  
 Fourth dance, two-step: "Flirtation." (1892.) F. W. Shelley.  
 Fifth dance, waltz: "Love Sparks." (1893.) C. L. Jester.  
 Sixth dance, two-step: "We're All Good Fellows." (1894.) J. R. Bailey.

Seventh dance, waltz: "Queen of Hearts." (1895.) E. D. Slaughter.

Eighth dance, two-step: "Moonlight." (1896.) J. W. McUlen-  
 don.

Ninth dance, waltz: "Kiss." (1897.) W. W. Fisher.

Tenth dance, two-step: "Melody." (1898.) Alex Camp.

Eleventh dance, waltz: "Count of Luxemburg." (1899.) W. R. Schreiner.

Twelfth Dance, two-step: "Golden Girl." (1900.) H. L. Borden.

Thirteenth dance, waltz: "Coquette." (1901.) R. T. Phillips.

Fourteenth dance, waltz: "Love Unrequited." (1902.) E. T. Moore, Jr.

Fifteenth dance, two-step: "Happy Days." (1903.) A. M. Barton.

Sixteenth dance, waltz: "Day Dreams." (1904.) Albert Sin-  
 gleton.

Seventeenth dance, two step: "Laughing Love." (1905.) C. G. Brown.

Eighteenth dance, waltz: "Enchantress." (1906.) Fred Fisher.

Nineteenth dance, two-step: "Gabby Glide." (1907.) H. L. Stone.

Twentieth dance, waltz: "The Skaters." (1908.) C. M. Robards.

Twenty-first dance, two-step: "Chaperones." (1909.) C. Mc-  
 Cutcheon.

Twenty-second dance, two-step: "Beautiful Blue Danube." (1910.)  
 M. B. Jones.

Twenty-third dance, two-step: "The Winning Fight." (1911.)  
 Mike Hogg.

Twenty-fourth dance, Medley: "Good Night, Dear." (1912.) C.  
 R. Tips.

So at an early hour Wednesday morning the ball ended, and the  
 Commencement of 1912 was over.

## BOOK REVIEWS

*Cynthia's Revels; or, The Fountain of Self-Love*: by Ben Jonson. Edited with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by Alexander Corbin Judson, Ph. D., Instructor in English in the University of Texas.

A thesis presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Yale University in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1912. Pp. lxxviii+268.

Dr. Judson's edition of *Cynthia's Revels* reflects credit alike upon himself and upon American scholarship. His work is done with admirable care and thoroughness. *Cynthia's Revels* is not among the best of Jonson's plays: it is long-winded, it has little action, and its characters are conventional and bloodless; but it is not without saving passages, and is both interesting and significant historically. Hence it was in every way worthy of the study which Dr. Judson has devoted to it.

As the basis of his text Dr. Judson has adopted the folio of 1616, which contains certain additions (about a thousand lines in all) not found in the quarto text of 1601. The variants from the quarto he gives in footnotes. He also gives, at the end of his text, an interesting list of variant readings exhibited by three copies of the folio which differ slightly from the copy followed by him in his text; for it appears that in the case of *Cynthia's Revels*—as happened also later with *Paradise Lost*—sundry minor changes were made in certain copies of the play while they were still in the process of printing and after other copies had already been printed off. "The nicety of these changes," says Dr. Judson, "suggests the work of Jonson himself."

In the introduction, comprising nearly a hundred pages, Dr. Judson discusses various matters pertaining to the literary history of the play; and it is here, naturally, that his chief contributions to knowledge appear. He begins by describing in detail the half-dozen editions of the play, early and late; then takes up the question of the date of composition; passes next to a consideration of the allegoric significance of the play; then to its element of satire upon contemporary manners and persons; and concludes with a number of the most noteworthy critical judgments that have been passed upon it.

*Cynthia's Revels* was written, so Dr. Judson pretty conclusively shows, late in 1600, though it must have undergone some revision early in the following year, shortly before going to the printers. With respect to the characters of the play, Dr. Judson holds, with others, that Cynthia represents Elizabeth, and Actaeon, Essex. Niobe, he suggests, refers, not to Arabella Stuart, as has been held,

but to Maria Stuart. For the rest, he maintains—at variance with most other scholars—that few or none of them were actually meant to represent Jonson's fellow-dramatists, though it is conceded that Jonson perhaps made certain covert thrusts at his arch-detractors, Dekker and Marston, in his "Introduction" to the play. The main sources which Jonson drew on for his materials and inspiration are shown to have been the plays of Lyly—in particular, *Sapho and Phao*, *Endimion*, and *Mydas*—and the "characters" of Theophrastus. There were lesser debts to Lucian and Aristophanes and still other classical writers; and there was a large indebtedness to the conventions of the time. Especially interesting is the discussion of Jonson's place among "character" writers, Dr. Judson claiming that Jonson is entitled to the distinction of having written the first English character-sketches.

Besides the Introduction, there are seventy-five pages of explanatory notes. The bulk of these are drawn from the earlier editions, credit being given in every instance; but not a few of the most illuminating are Dr. Judson's own. The edition is also supplied with a carefully-made glossary, with a bibliography, and with an index. The volume makes a welcome addition to our stock of well-edited Elizabethan plays.

K. C.

*The University of Texas Catalogue for 1911-1912*, edited by the Catalogue Committee, Dean W. J. Battle, Chairman; pp. xiv+520.

**Battle, Catalogue of University, 1911-1912** Editing the University Catalogue is a labor of love. The immensity of the labor is realized only by the unfortunates who have served sentences, varying from one year to ten, on the Catalogue Committee; while the love seems never to be returned, either by the University or by those who use the catalogue. The task of editing involves the constant nagging at a host of well-meaning but derelict faculty members for their material, the careful digesting of that material when it finally comes to hand, the correlation of a mass of detail, and the nerve-racking correction of innumerable galleys of dryasdust proof.

It was once the rule to employ only well-seasoned English professors for the office of editor-in-chief, on the ground that they alone possessed properly chastened spirits. This rule has been wisely abrogated for two reasons: First, it is well known that every English teacher has already more detailed work to do than that of two deans; second, the Dean of the Faculty has done so much already to simplify and clarify catalogue rules and arrangement that he is the logical officer to have full responsibility for its every part, and giving him charge means real economy of labor.

The present catalogue bears abundant evidence of Dean Battle's genius for orderly arrangement. A new map of Austin, with pro-

fessors' homes and fraternity houses brought down to date, is found just inside the cover. The University Calendar and the faculty list combine all references to the Austin and Galveston departments, which have been in recent years arranged in separate calendars and separate lists. The innovation saves space, but it is not apt to save labor to readers of the catalogue. Additions to this catalogue, as compared with last year's, include a clarifying table of the organization of the University on pp. 32 and 33 (not page 33, as misprinted in the table of contents); similarly clear statements of the duties of the Dean of the Faculty on page 35, and of the distinction between the General Faculty and departmental faculties on pp. 36 and 37; a description of the new laboratory of domestic economy on p. 42; the new rules to promote regular attendance on courses on p. 60; new statements defining a course on p. 63; descriptions of additional scholarships offered on pp. 69 and 72; accounts of the engineers' loan fund on p. 72 and of essay prizes on pp. 73 and 74; clearer statements as to the relation of the University to the Texas Bible Chair, the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, and similar religious institutions on p. 77; the new athletic regulations on pp. 80 and 81; a needed explanation of the functions of schools and divisions of the College of Arts on pp. 85, 86, and 87; the new requirements for the B. A. degree on pp. 88-94, with an absolution granted to candidates for B. A. before 1916 who enter under this catalogue; requirements for the new degrees of Bachelor of Science in Medicine, in Engineering, and in Architecture, and of Civil Engineer and Electrical Engineer in five years, on pp. 96, and 212 to 221, respectively; announcements of courses in business training, p. 107; in domestic economy, p. 114; in Semitics, p. 170; a newly worded statement concerning the selection of courses by students in education on p. 188; a desirable account of the work required in physical training of both men and women, pp. 258-260; paragraphs concerning Rural Education Week in the summer schools on p. 265, and the educational exhibits division of the extension department on p. 271; a detailed account of work done by the bureau of economic geology and technology, pp. 272-4 (not beginning p. 273, as misprinted in the table of contents); a brief statement of the history and purpose of the Hogg Organization, pp. 275-6; a separate division in the catalogue of students of those registered in the graduate department, pp. 362-5; a summary of students, much more detailed than formerly, pp. 435-6; an interesting summary of degrees conferred 1884-1911; totaling 3,519, pp. 443-4; and a convenient alphabetical list of University officers, pp. 500-2. Some of these additions, it will be noted, indicate the growth of the University, as in the case of new subjects of study. Most of them are results of efforts toward more efficient organization of the matter by the catalogue editor.

The total attendance for the year equaled 2,832 as opposed to

2,758 of the previous year. These figures exclude all duplication whatever. The individual students in the regular session of the Main University total 1,807; those in the medical department, 231; the summer schools of 1911 enrolled 731, and the extension department in 1911, 330. The careful effort to get rid of all duplication is commendable from every standpoint; nevertheless to the present critic, the sentence, p. 437, "Beginning with 1910-1911, the figures are for individual students," sounds slightly ambiguous.

But no review of the catalogue would be complete without some reference to the progress of the course in Typographical Engineering, the discovery of which in a previous catalogue was so gleefully announced by the present chairman of the catalogue committee. In addition to the two slips already referred to, one is pained to note the absence of any title on the back of the cover; the name of "Etark Young," prominently capitalized, p. 127; the title of "Associate Professory" (feminine of "Associate Professor"?) Gearing, p. 448; the two spellings of the name of the town, Marshall, p. 72; Instructor Dowell's name given as "Carr Thomas," pp. 19 and 84; as "Charles Thomas," p. 109; and as "Thomas Carr," p. 262; and the palpable misprint of Professor Metzenthin's title as Adjunct Professor of "Germanic Languages," instead of "German," p. 258. The question suggests itself whether it would not be in order for some one to petition the Committee on Courses to re-establish this opportunity for typographical improvement before the next catalogue is issued. But, seriously, everybody who saw the proof will be amazed that so many pages are now clean of errors.

Dean Battle and his whole committee have done their work accurately and well. They are to be congratulated, not only on the results of their toil, but on the fact that by almost superhuman effort they completed the labor and issued the catalogue before commencement.

L.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The year 1911-12 has been one of the most prosperous in the history of the Department of Education in the University of Texas.

**Enrollment** During the year three hundred and sixty-five students have been registered in the department, of whom ninety-five were men and two hundred and seventy were women. These figures show an increase of 17.9 per cent over last year as compared with an increase of 12.8 per cent in the student body of the entire University. Students taking advanced courses number one hundred and forty-eight. Fifteen of those enrolled in the graduate department have been pursuing courses in education. Of the graduating class, thirty-three were awarded the teacher's certificate, indicating that they have credit for four full courses in education.

Five of the twenty prize winners of the year have been students in the department.

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The staff of the Department have been devoting much of their time outside of the class room to furthering the educational interests of the city, state, and nation. Among **Extra-Mural Activities** the state and national meetings attended by members of the education faculty are the following: Southern Educational Association, Houston, Texas, Nov.-Dec., 1911; National Society for the Study of Education, St. Louis, Feb. 26-29, 1912; Society of College Teachers of Education, St. Louis, Feb. 26-29, 1912; Conference for Education in the South, Nashville, Tenn., April 3-5, 1912; Religious Educational Association, St. Louis, March 11-14, 1912.

All state educational meetings have been attended usually by more than one member of the department, who many times had a regular position on the programs. In all, one hundred and nine lectures have been given outside of regular work in the class rooms. The above figures do not take into account any of the work of Professor Fletcher, whose opportunities as acting visitor of schools have been very wide. Nor is any account taken of the outside work of Dr. Ellis, whose duties as director of the department of extension have been numerous and varied, and have involved several other members of the department in important enterprises over the state. The institution which has been most favored by the members of the Department is the Texas Bible Chair, which has had the benefit of twenty-seven of the above-mentioned one hundred and nine lectures, ten of which were given by Dean Sutton, fourteen by Dr. Baldwin, three by Dr. Sackett, and two by Mr. Gray.



In addition to this extra-mural lecture work, members of the department have contributed liberally to the professional literature.

**Publications** Seventeen articles, bulletins, monographs, etc., have been published during the year, and four books on educational subjects are nearing completion.

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Several important changes have been made in the faculty of the Department this year. Mr. Clarence T. Gray (A. B., Indiana University, A. M., Chicago University), began

**Faculty Changes** work in the Department in the fall. Dr. L. W. Sackett (A. M., Indiana University, Ph. D., Clark University), began work in January, taking the position left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Rall earlier in the year. Professor J. L. Henderson, visitor of schools, has been away for the year on leave of absence, spending his time in Columbia University working on the problems of affiliating secondary schools with higher institutions. He was recently granted the doctor's degree from Columbia. Dr. Bird T. Baldwin, head of the school of the art of teaching, has resigned and becomes the head of the department of philosophy and education in Swarthmore College next year, stopping off at Knoxville, Tennessee, for work this summer. Dr. Baldwin has been in the University of Texas but two years, but in that brief time he has endeared himself to all who know him and has made some distinct contributions to the department and to the University, besides making numerous contributions to the general literature. The position left vacant by Dr. Baldwin's resignation has been filled by the appointment of Dr. J. Carlton Bell, now of Brooklyn Training School. Dr. Bell is too well known in this and other countries to need special commendation. He brings a wealth of training and experience, and the citizenship of Texas and the students of the University may well be congratulated that Dr. Bell has been elected to this position. He will be welcomed into the Department as one whose mettle has been tried and whose worth is fully appreciated.

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The most significant change in the organization of the Department has been the separation of the work of history of education

**Changes in Organization** and that of school administration into two separate schools, making now four distinct schools in the Department. Dr. Eby will have charge of the school of the history of education, and Dean Sutton will direct the school of administration. In addition, it is gratifying to announce that the schools of domestic science and manual training have organized courses looking to the training of

teachers for work in their particular lines. It is somewhat premature to make formal announcement, but plans seem to be completed for a regular kindergarten affiliated with the University, and there is small doubt that a kindergarten training school will be opened for practice students next spring.

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The following courses in education are offered by correspondence through the department of extension: Ed. 3f. and 3w.—two courses in the psychology of education (Dr.

**Extension Courses** Ellis); Ed. 4s.—a course in child study (Dr. Ellis); Ed. 5f., 5w., and 5s.—three courses in the history of education (Dr. Eby); Ed. 41f., 42w., 43s.—three courses in psychology, methods, and management, respectively (Dr. Baldwin); Ed. 17f., 17w., 17s.—three courses in the philosophy of education (Dr. Ellis); Ed. 18f.—a course in the psychology of adolescence (Mr. Fletcher). During the past year 64 students have been enrolled in these courses, many of whom have completed more than one of the courses.

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The trustees of the Peabody Endowment have set aside a special scholarship endowment fund of \$6,000 for the Department of Education in the University of Texas. This has

**Peabody Scholarship Fund** been formally accepted by the Department faculty and by the Board of Regents, and is

to be a permanent endowment fund in the interest of research in educational problems. It will not be possible to make appointments under this scholarship for the ensuing year, as all the details of investment have not been completed. It will be the purpose of those having charge of appointments to this scholarship to establish and maintain the highest possible standards, making assignments only to graduate students who have distinguished rank and have shown special aptitude in the solution of educational problems.

L. W. S.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

Professor F. E. Giesecke, who has just been elected full professor of architecture and head of the school of architecture in the University of Texas has been a professor in the

**Professor F. E.  
Giesecke**

A. & M. College for over twenty years and has a wide acquaintance among the architects, colleges and people of the state of Texas. He was born in Washington County, Texas, January 28, 1869, but soon moved to New Braunfels, where he attended the public schools and from which place he went to the German-English School at San Antonio. He entered the A. and M. College in 1882, from which he graduated in mechanical engineering in 1886. He was appointed to a position in the A. and M. College in 1888 and not only carried on his duties as an instructor, but took a graduate course in mechanical engineering, upon which work he received the degree of mechanical engineer in 1890. One distinctive feature of Professor Giesecke's life and work indicates clearly his conception of a college professor's duties to his students and to the institution, and that is that he has always been a very hard student and has let no opportunity escape to improve himself, to get the best methods and to equip himself fully for his profession. His whole life has been that of a student and he is a most patient but indefatigable worker. During the session of 1903-1904 he was on a leave of absence, and spent the year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture in 1904. Later, during the session of 1906-1907 he was on another leave of absence and spent this year with his family in Germany studying reinforced concrete, heating, ventilation, and the history of architecture. He has been in charge of the department of architectural engineering at A. & M. College since 1905. In 1907 he was made College Architect and since his appointment as College Architect he has furnished from his office plans and specifications for and supervised the construction of the following large buildings for the A. & M. College: Experiment Station Building, Civil Engineering Building, Leggett Hall (dormitory), Milner Hall (dormitory), Electrical Engineering Building, and Harvey Mitchell Hall (dormitory), etc. Total cost of these buildings was about \$400,000. In addition he has furnished plans and specifications for a mess hall to cost about \$100,000 and a central heating system to cost about \$30,000 for the portion under consideration at the present time.

Professor Giesecke's writings and publications can be classified as follows:

### A. Books.

1. Text-Book on drawing, in three parts; Part 1 in 3rd edition. It is used at A. and M. College, and in several schools at present.

2. Designing of Hot-water Heating System. This book is nearly ready for publication and will be finished during the forthcoming year.

3. Text-book on descriptive geometry. This is in note form at present.

*B. Papers.*

1. Economic Spacing of Floor Joists. Published in "Carpentry and Building."

2. Hot-water Heating Systems. Published in "Domestic Engineering."

3. Effect of Cement Paints on Adhesion of Concrete to Steel. Published in "Cement Age."

4. Determining Sizes of Steam Pipes for Low Pressure Heating in Two-Pipe Systems. Published in "Domestic Engineering."

*C. Bulletins.*

(Practically ready for publication.)

1. A New Method of Draining Foundations by Use of Concrete. Ready for publication.

2. Notes on Designing of Steam Pipes for Low Pressure Steam Heating in One-pipe System. This is the result of actual experiments that have been made in the last fifteen months.

The placing of Professor Giesecke at the head of the work in architecture solves many problems with respect to architecture in Texas. It places a man at the head of this work to direct it in all its details, who has a degree from one of the world's leading architectural schools, a man who has spent a year in Germany at the feet of the European masters and, above all, a man native to the soil of Texas, who personally knows all the architects in the state and many in other states of the Union, who has a wide acquaintance among architectural contractors and, best of all, has had actual experience in designing, building, and constructing many buildings aggregating over half a million dollars in their cost. Associates of Professor Giesecke at A. & M. College have spoken enthusiastically of his human interest in his students, of the high moral tone that he instills into them, of his unquestionable industry, of his adaptability, of his profound devotion to architecture and its development in Texas. Under Professor Giesecke's direction the University can expect legitimate and substantial increase in the scope, dignity, and spread of the work of architecture in Texas.

There were twenty-eight men who graduated in engineering at commencement on June 11th. One of these finished the Five Year degree course in Electrical Engineering; ten graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer; sixteen with the degree of Electrical Engineer and one with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering. Several of these have announced their intention of taking the five year course, leading to the professional engineering degree. The Sophomore and Junior classes of 1911-1912 will proceed to degrees under catalogues previous to that of 1911-1912. The present Freshman class or next year's Sophomore class will arrange their courses in agreement with the forthcoming catalogue in which is outlined the full and detailed course on the Five Year basis.

The expectations of fond parents and relatives that a great university can permit their hopeful offsprings or step-offsprings to graduate and take its honors irrespective of the records they make, and the excuses they offer for not having passed in this or that subject seems to be a perennial forerunner to commencement. They (the parents) are always certain, or absolutely sure that "Hopeful" got nervous on examinations, that he was very high strung, that he could not write as fast as other students, that he studied until 1 a. m., and that they were more than sure that he understood the whole subject. These important features and peculiarities in Hopeful are never discovered during the four-year experience with him until they are divulged by loving ones after the vision of a diploma begins to become hazy some time during the month of May preceding the longed-for commencement day. In the abstract, all men and women are willing to admit that a degree must be protected, that incompetent, deficient, conditioned, or students who waste their substance in riotous living or their time in devotion to society should not pass. But when Hopeful takes a leader over the eligibility for exemption or succumbs to a dreamy examination in June, reasons why Hopeful should have his degree, spring up as thick as blackberries, and no man with or without experience in Deaning could possibly forecast the variegated, peculiar, personal, colossal, and midget reasons that are assigned by the family, friends, and fraternity to help draw Hopeful over the line into safe territory. Of course, the instructors are prejudiced, they have a dislike for Hopeful, they have not given him a fair show, they do not understand his peculiar order of mind, that he is nervous, that he never could stand an examination, that he knows all about the subject, but that an examination makes him furious, frantic, feeble, or futile. After an experience of nearly a quarter of a century the Dean of Engineering has learned to expect a new type of Hopeful every year, to expect an absolutely new brand of Hopeful's relatives, and to expect as many reasons why Hopeful should graduate as there are

hairpins on the front walk of the University or on the girl's tennis court.

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In December a leading friend of education in Texas notified the Dean of Engineering that he would give five scholarships in architecture, amounting to \$200 each per year, to five young ladies whose scholarship, ability, and character were above the average. In May a committee, consisting of President Mezes, Dr. Holliday, Prof. Casis, and Dean Taylor were appointed to award these scholarships. In all there were seventeen applicants and, after much deliberation and consideration, the committee awarded the scholarships to Miss Viola Baker of Weatherford, Texas, who holds the University scholarship from the Weatherford high school in the class of 1911; Miss Nellie Jefferson, Corsicana, Texas, who has attended the University one session, and who has about one year's credit on the architectural group of courses; Miss Pearl Mahan of Denton, Texas, a graduate of the North Texas Normal and a student of the University during the session of 1911-1912; Miss Virgie Orrell of Giddings, Texas, who finished the course in the Giddings high school with the class of 1912; and Miss Helen Putman of Houston, Texas, a graduate of the Houston high school in the class of 1910. One strong point in Miss Putman's favor was the definite fact that over one year ago she entered an architect's office in Houston to learn the subject from the drafting board.

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Mr. J. H. Moseley, E. E., 1912, was awarded a scholarship in electrical engineering at the University of California. Mr. Moseley early in his career at the University adopted the Co-op as a mascot and how he will content himself in California when he is forced to restrict his attention to kilowatts and amperes is puzzling his friends.

Mr. Howard Rice Thomas, perhaps our first-honor man in point of scholarship when judged by the grades he made in the University, has received a scholarship for two years in the University of Illinois. He will revel the next two years with Prof. A. N. Talbot, whose researches in reinforced concrete have simply opened up a new engineering world. It is expected that Thomas, if he so desires, will be one of the leading professors in American engineering schools within the next decade.

Mr. R. G. Tyler resigned the position of instructor in C. E. in January to accept the position of assistant engineer in the Drainage Commission under Mr. Stiles. By accident the University was able to secure Mr. Louis C. Wagner to fill out the session, but Mr. Wagner stipulated that he would remain no longer than the current session. Since Mr. Wagner's announcement we have endeavored to get a man of ability, training, and adaptability for the position of instructor in civil engineering. Once it was thought that Dan C. Lipscomb would agree to return for one year, but at the last moment he was promoted to a permanent position and notified us that he would not accept the instructorship. Since this announcement we have been on a quiet still hunt for a good instructor. While we can find men who will accept it, thus far it has reduced itself to the old position of not wanting those we can get and not being able to get those we want. It looked for a while, even to the day of commencement, the jobs would be scarce, but on the day of commencement and the day after things tore loose, the net result of which was that only one man in the twenty-eight had not been placed twenty-four hours after he had taken his diploma. As a general thing our engineering graduates fight shy of instructors' positions. One of our graduates was offered \$1500 to teach mathematics, but declined it to accept a job at \$60 in actual engineering work. His reason for this in his own language was, "I do not want to get stuck on teaching." This is the result nearly every year. While we have men in our graduating classes who would make good instructors and reflect credit on themselves and the University, these are the very men who absolutely decline to return as instructors, even when they are at the moment jobless. It all emphasizes the fact that to obtain the same grade of instructor in engineering that are obtained in academic work we have to pay from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent more

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Mr. Bantel has resumed charge of field surveying work for the Freshman, Sophomore and Senior classes. The Freshmen during the past session were instructed in general surveying and the uses of the compass in surveying farms, and traverse lines; in the use of the level in profiles, grades, and elevations; in the use of the transit in reading angles by the vernier.

**Field Work** The Sophomores were drilled in railroad problems, in the work of preliminary and location surveys, and in cross-section work. They were also drilled in the process of "taking topography."

The Senior class was drilled in the use of the plane table; in resectioning on unknown points, the "three point problem," etc.

The large transit was used in the determination of latitude by observations on the sun and polaris and the determination of azimuth by observations on the sun polaris and different stars.

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In addition to Mr. Ramsey's instruction work in the theory and laboratory direct current engineering he conducted a course in the theory and use of the telephone. Notwithstanding the fact that this work was not prescribed for the E. E. degree fifteen students took the work and studied it faithfully and consistently. The apparatus used in giving this instruction was presented to the University by one of the telephone companies of the state, and it was due to this fact that the course could be given with actual full sized apparatus.

The class of 1912 dispersed rapidly after commencement. The following list shows their present location, with the jobs they are holding down:

*Civil Engineer.*

William Mack Eliot, Cotton Belt, Tyler, Texas.  
Alvah Lee Fisher, reservoir, Fort Worth, Texas.  
Ward Nash Hardeman, constructing engineer, Dallas, Texas.  
Kenneth Gilliland Howard, tunnel surveying at Beristain, Mexico.  
Sam Louis Kone, engineering work on Mexican National Railroad.  
Offie Leonard, hydro-electric work in Mexico.  
Priest Tom Lipscomb, city engineer's office, Fort Worth.  
Julian Montgomery, sewer work, Austin, Texas.  
Thomas Rowan Smith, irrigation work, Harlingen, Texas.  
Howard Rice Thomas, scholarship in University of Illinois.  
John Bartlet Upchurch, Clarksville & Southeastern Railroad, Clarksville, Texas.

*Electrical Engineer.*

George Antonio von Blucher, light plant, Corpus Christi, Texas.  
Jasper Felix von Blucher, light plant, Corpus Christi, Texas.  
George Davis Crow, coal mine, Houston County, Texas.  
Arthur Franklin Daniel, Stone & Webster, Dallas, Texas.  
Alfred Aubrey Evans, General Electric, Schenectady, N. Y.  
Samuel Newton Gaines, Westinghouse, Pittsburg, Pa.  
Verner Mitchell Green, General Electric, Schenectady, N. Y.  
LeRoy Hamilton, electrical engineering work, Houston, Texas.  
James Eugene Hill, Student Assistant in Electrical Engineering, for 1913.  
Frank Benjamin Kuhn, Gas & Light Co., San Antonio, Texas.



Herman Leverance, Denver Light Co., Denver, Colorado.  
Wilber Carroll Looney, Jr., Westinghouse, Pittsburg, Pa.  
Louis Edmund Mohrhardt, General Electric, Schenectady, N. Y.  
James Henry Moseley, scholarship in University of California.  
Beverly Lewis Stemmons, General Electric, Schenectady, N. Y.  
Samuel Irvan Stricklan, General Electric, Schenectady, N. Y.  
Hal C. Weaver, Westinghouse Machine Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

**T. U. T.**

## THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

The commencement exercises of the Department of Medicine took place on the evening of May 31. The chief feature of the exercises was the address of Major Frederick F. Russell of the United States Army Medical Corps.

### Commencement Exercises

This address appears in full in another part of THE RECORD. Another feature was the conferring for the first time of the degree of Bachelor of Arts away from Austin and before the regular Commencement of the Main University. But two candidates for the B. A. degree who were students of the Medical Department, having completed all requirements for the degree by work both at Austin and at Galveston, were under new legislation of the Board of Regents, granted their diplomas along with the graduates of the Medical Department on this account. The account which follows is clipped from the *Galveston News* and slightly emended.

"With the Scottish Rite Cathedral crowded almost to capacity, the fifty-six graduates of the University of Texas, Medical Department, and the two students who had completed their scientific work in the institution at Galveston, received their degrees Friday night. At the conclusion of the work of conferring the degrees, which was done by President S. E. Mezes of the University of Texas, the twenty-one internships in the various hospitals, which are the only honors given by the faculty of the medical college, were awarded to those who had received the highest grades in competitive examinations.

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"The internships were awarded to the following young men:

<b>Internships</b>	Kansas City General Hospital, Kansas
<b>Awarded</b>	City, Mo.: C. C. Wilson, Gatesville; C. F. Young, Galveston; and L. S. Johnson, Richmond.

John Sealy Hospital, Galveston: Willard R. Cooke, Galveston; E. H. Newton, Hondo; G. M. Graham, Austin; J. B. Anderson, Waxahachie; Homer Donald, Dallas; and C. H. Brownlee, Austin.

St. Mary's Infirmary, Galveston: Joseph McIver, Normangee; C. W. Aydam, Houston; and Thomas Freundlich, Houston.

Santa Rosa Infirmary, San Antonio: J. W. Goode, Plainview, and C. W. Stevenson, Victoria.

Southern Pacific Railroad Hospital, Houston: E. M. Outlaw, Palestine.

Cotton Belt Railroad Hospital, Texarkana; Ivan E. Hix, Tyler.

St. Vincent's Hospital, Sherman: H. L. Brown, Hamilton.  
St. Joseph's Infirmary, Houston: B. F. Smith, Jr., Hillsboro, and  
R. F. Herndon, Galveston.

Santa Fe Railroad Hospital, Temple: E. T. Morris, Bastrop.

International & Great Northern Hospital, Palestine: Roger Atkinson, Gonzales.

Hotel Dieu, Beaumont: A. L. Miller, Weimar.

"The feature of the evening's program was an address by Major Frederick F. Russell, United States Army Medical Corps. Dr. Russell read a lengthy paper, in which he discussed the work of preventive medicine, reviewing what had been done in preventing yellow fever, malarial fever, dengue, typhoid, and other maladies. He also gave much good advice to the young physicians, telling them to keep their case histories and never fail to make constant and unremitting application to their work if they wished to succeed.

"After conferring the degrees President S. E. Mezes of the University of Texas delivered a few words of advice to the medical graduates. Dr. Mezes spoke of the great importance and influence of the medical profession,

**Dr. Mezes' Address** saying that in this profession more attributes of character, such as unfaltering courage to meet every problem and difficulty that presented itself, trained discretion to act properly, and many other attributes that were not to be found in the average citizen were needed.

"He spoke of the close relation existing between physician, pharmacist, or nurse, and patient, and urged those entering these lines of endeavor never to be guilty of sacrificing principle for personality. He said the personality of the worker must have much to do with the success, but the principle of the work must not be sacrificed to build up a personality that success might be better attained. Discussing the duties of those who were graduating and receiving their diplomas, he said that their credentials, the diplomas which they held in their hands, had been in a large measure given them by the citizenship of the state of Texas, and to the people of this great state they owed faithful performance of every duty that devolved upon them.

"He told them that they would meet and see humanity at its worst. They would see the sick and afflicted, the halt and maimed and blind, and for this reason would be in great temptation to form a low and mean opinion of life in general. He urged upon the classes the necessity of remembering that the side of humanity with which they were working was not the brightest side, that there were other things in life. They must be ever watchful, he said, lest they form a sorrier, weaker, meaner, and pettier opinion of life than it really was.

"Those receiving degrees were as follows:

*Doctor of Medicine*

John Berwick Anderson	Ivan Edwards Hix
Roger Atkinson	William Harold Holland
Charles Weiser Aydam	Una Howe
Hubert Lee Brown	Vesse Reeves Hurst
Charles Hansford Brownlee	Levy Steven Johnson
Floyd Elsworth Clark	Samuel Kennedy
Paul James Conner	Robert Bartholomew McBride
Willard Richardson Cooke	William Francis McCreight
Homer Donald	John Francis McDonald
Thomas Eugene Dunman	Arthur Marcus McElhannon
Douglas Saunders Edwards	Joseph McIver
J. G. Ellis, Jr.	Julius McIver
Leland C. Ellis	Arthur Lee Miller
Thomas Freundlich	Edwin Taylor Morris
John William Goode	Jubol Allen Neely
Roy Thaddeus Goodwin	Simeon Harrison Newman, Jr.
George Malcolm Graham	Earl Homer Newton
Joseph Henry Graves	Julius Noll
Reuben Morgan Hargrove	Ellery McRae Outlaw
Otto Frederick Harzke	Benjamin Franklin Smith, Jr.
Robert Albert Hasskarl	Charles William Stevenson
Raymond Fitzhugh Herndon	Cliff Cicero Wilson
Alexander John Hinman	Claud Franklin Young

*Graduate of Pharmacy*

Robert Courtney Carter	William Adolph Monke
Eustace Cornosek	Charles Parks, Jr.
Thomas Malcolm Dobbins	Mary Lee Powell
William Turner Glass	Henry Michael Bryan
Marcus Alexander Halsey	Samuel Sharp Templin
Claude Ernest Hill	Paul H. Van Pelt.

*Graduate Nurse*

Isola Apling	Ella McCord
Willie Dean Bivens	Sylvia Marie Tollier
Leutie Looke Cooper	Myrtle Mae Thompson
Grace Freeman	Hattie Van Pelt
Mary Genevieve Hutchinson	Willie Aletha Wilson

*Bachelor of Arts*

Ernest Harmon Bursey	Wallace Marsh Martin
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"There was one young lady to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine, Miss Una Howe of Douglasville, and also one young lady to receive the degree of graduate of Pharmacy, Miss Mary Lee Powell of Denison. Both these young ladies were very highly complimented by Dr. Mezes in his address to the class, and also by the audience in the hearty applause that greeted them as they received their diplomas.

**Two Women Get Degrees**

"The program for the occasion was as follows:

March by Conway Shaw's Orchestra.

Entrance of Regents, Faculty, and graduating classes.

Prayer, Rev. R. M. Hall.

Address, Major Frederick F. Russell, medical corps, U. S. army.

Music.

Conferring degrees, President S. E. Mezes.

Music.

Announcement of honors.

Benediction, Rev. R. M. Hall.

Music.

"W. R. Cooke, a Galveston boy, the son of Dr. S. P. Cooke, formerly Dean of the Medical Department, takes the highest rank in scholarship in the School of Medicine. The class numbers forty-six. Dr. Cooke made an average grade of 94.31 per cent in all his studies. Only 4.100 per cent behind comes C. C. Wilson of Gatesville. Other members of the class whose average grades run above 90 per cent are: E. E. Newton, Yancey; G. M. Graham, Austin; J. B. Anderson, Waxahachie; Homer Donald, Lewisville; C. H. Brownlee, Burnet. The average grade of the entire class of forty-six men was 83.35 per cent. Dr. Cooke, the first honor man, is a graduate of the main university at Austin, and three others of the seven whose grades run above 90 per cent have studied in the academic department at Austin. Mr. Wilson, who crowded the first man so closely, comes from the A. and M. College.

"Meeting at the Medical College at 12 o'clock, the Alumni Association of the University of Texas, Medical Department, held a short session for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. In the absence of Dr. K. H. Aynesworth of Waco, president of the Association, Dr. J. J. Terrill presided.

**Medical Alumni Meet**

"Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. T. Terrell Jackson, San Antonio; Vice President, Dr. C. F. Young, Bowie; Secre-

tary-Treasurer, Dr. G. C. Kindley, Galveston. Of these officers, Dr. C. F. Young of Bowie is a member of the present graduating class in the school of medicine. The retiring officers are: President, Dr. K. H. Aynesworth, Waco; Vice President, Dr. T. Terrell Jackson, San Antonio; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. James Greenwood Jr., Galveston.

"John A. Lomax, Secretary of the General Alumni Association of the University of Texas, membership of which includes graduates of all the different schools of the University, was present and made a brief talk, urging all the graduates to become affiliated with this general association. He said that of the fifty-six graduates of the schools of medicine and pharmacy forty-seven had already become affiliated with this organization.

"All the graduates of 1912 of the schools of medicine and pharmacy were formally elected to membership in the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of Texas."

## STUDENT INTERESTS.

The one thing that marks this year as distinct from other years that have passed is the large amount of constructive legislation enacted by the students in their plan of self-

**Student Legislation** government. After conferences between President Mezes and a committee composed of some forty of the most representative students of the University, a plan was drawn up for a Student Assembly. Without going into detail, the general idea is that the executive and judicial powers of the Students' Council be supplemented by a legislative body, with ample checks and balances in the way of a referendum on presentation of a sufficiently signed petition, the power of initiative in case a measure is desired by a number of students sufficient to justify its being brought to a vote, and finally the retention of veto power beyond the right of appeal by the President of the University. This plan has been adopted in its first form by the students, and is generally favored by the faculty and regents, although some minor details are to be adjusted before it becomes a permanent part of the constitution under which student self-government is carried on.

After more than a year of effort, it fell to the lot of the Press Club to present a plan by which the staff of the *Texan* is to be picked solely on merit. Hereafter all places are open to competition, the only restriction being that the students have a right to put out an independent candidate for the editorship against the nominee of the staff. This is considered purely in the light of a check, and will not be resorted to except under extraordinary conditions.

Feeling that the Final Reception had ceased to become a representative student affair, it was decided at the last meeting of the Students' Association to take the power of electing the president of this social function out of the hands of the student body, and to allow the various social organizations of the University to control the matter without sanction of the Students' Association.

The following are the results of the spring elections:

President of Students' Association—Hugh Potter.

Vice-President of Students' Association—J. G. Foster.

Secretary of Students' Association—Horton Casparis.

Editor of *Cactus*—T. S. Henderson, Jr.

Editor of *Magazine*—W. M. Tanner.

Editor of *The Texan*—George Wythe.

Business Manager of *The Texan*—Harry Leonard.

Assistant Business Manager of *The Texan*—M. G. Blalock.

Business Manager of *The Cactus*—Morgan Vining.

Assistant Business Manager of *The Cactus*—Scott Klett.

Business Manager of *The Magazine*—J. F. Atkins.

The baseball team which represented the University of Texas during the past season won a large proportion of the games played and made a very successful trip through Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. While they

**Athletics** were not so fortunate as to win the state championship in this sport as they did in football, track, and tennis, this year's team was exceptionally fast and playing consistently the entire season, won second place in the State Association. The most encouraging feature of baseball since the acquisition of Mr. Disch as coach is that every man has an equal chance of making the team, and a large number, who do not win their letter, have a splendid opportunity to learn this popular sport under a man who stands for clean baseball. The record of collegiate games is as follows:

Texas	vs. Polytechnic	7—4	
"	vs. Polytechnic	7—4	
"	vs. Southwestern	2—3	
"	vs. Southwestern	10—3	
"	vs. Austin College	5—2	
"	vs. Mississippi	6—1	
"	vs. Mississippi	15—2	
"	vs. Baylor	3—5	
"	vs. Baylor	8—16	
"	vs. Trinity	13—0	
"	vs. Trinity	5—4	
"	vs. Auburn	4—3	(12 innings)
"	vs. Auburn	3—3	
"	vs. Georgia Tech.	9—3	
"	vs. Georgia Tech.	2—10	
"	vs. Tulane	12—2	
"	vs. Southwestern	2—7	
"	vs. Southwestern	5—4	
"	vs. Southwestern	2—0	
"	vs. Oklahoma	10—2	
"	vs. Oklahoma	5—3	
"	vs. T. C. U.	3—2	
"	vs. T. C. U.	21—2	
"	vs. Southwestern	4—3	

The work of the track team this year was well up to the famous team of 1910. Every meet entered was won, including the state meet. Following were the meets and their scores:

Dual Meet—Texas vs. Baylor, 87½—37½.

Dual Meet—Texas vs. Arkansas, 67—50.

Dual Meet—Texas vs. Oklahoma, 70—52.

State Meet—Texas 59; A. & M. 38; Daniel Baker 17; Baylor 6; Austin College 5.



Summing up, the following state records were broken by Texas men:

Shot Put, James, 40 ft.  
 Mile Run, Smith, 4 min., 45 sec.  
 Broad Jump, Vining, 21 ft., 3 in.  
 440 yd. Dash, Hoover, 49.1 sec.  
 Discus, Berry, 109 ft., 2 in.  
 100 yd. Dash, Hoover, 9 4-5 sec.

The team in all meets won 36 firsts, and 274 points to their combined rivals, 20 firsts and 198 points. Much of the credit of the successful season is due to Mr. Taylor of the school of public speaking, who coached the team without remuneration through the entire season.

The university championship in tennis was won by Gillespie Stacy and Wade H. Boggs in doubles, Stacy retaining for another year the same honor in singles. In the state intercollegiate tournament at Waco, Boggs and Stacy captured the honors in doubles and Stacy in singles. In the state invitation tournament which was held on the University courts, Boggs and Stacy were runners-up in the finals and were regarded as winners of the tournament, though unable to defeat the present state champions. The novice champion of the University is Haines. In ladies' singles, Miss Dorothy Dinsmore won the University championship and in doubles Misses Wells and Adams hold first place.

In the gymnasium contest, Griffin came first with 18 points, Cappy taking second with 12, and Dowlen third with 6.

The "Mission" *Cactus* has been pronounced the best annual ever issued by the students of the University. Bound in gray leather

and silk, with an artistic border for each page

**The Cactus** and section, with neatly drawn headings, with photographs of every organization in

the University, with an abundance of kodak views, the articles brief and snappy, and best of all a grind section that contained real wit, the 1912 *Cactus* has set a high standard for succeeding annuals. It is well to note that the editor, R. T. Fleming, Jr., was appointed late in the fall, and was severely handicapped by not being able to begin the real work on the book until the first of the winter term. In his policy of making staff appointments purely on merit he has set a valuable precedent.

Winning two of the three interstate debates and the state oratorical contest, and with a large number of successful debates, and oratorical contests, this has been an exceptionally good year in all lines of public speaking. Following are the contests engaged in

**Forensics**

and their winners:

Texas-Louisiana Debate, won by Messrs. Bolin and Gulotta of Louisiana.

Texas-Arkansas Debate—Chas. I. Francis and George W. Dupree of Texas.

Texas-Oklahoma Debate—Hugh Potter and D. E. Tomlinson of Texas.

State Oratorical Contest—Tom B. Ramey of Texas.

Freshman Declamation Contest—C. I. Francis; second place, E. H. Freeman.

Allen-McClendon Contest—Dodson Stamps; F. P. Bowman, second place.

Hildebrand Contest—W. B. Hamilton; George Wythe, second place.

Morris Sheppard Contest—W. H. Caldwell; E. D. Johnson, second place.

Texas has entered a triangular debating league with Colorado and Missouri for the following year. Two new literary societies, the Reagan and the Hogg, have been organized. A debating club composed of the best debaters of the University has been formed.

Following the successful presentation of Goldoni's "Fan" by the Curtain Club in the winter term, the Germania played "Die Anna Lise," and the young ladies of the Ashbel Society, "Pygmalion and Galatea." Both performances were highly creditable to those taking part and showed no small amount of dramatic talent.

**Dramatics**

Owing to the enforced postponement of many of the affairs of the winter term, there were an unusual number of very enjoyable events participated in by students socially inclined.

**Social Affairs**

In addition to numerous informal affairs such as the Y. M. C. A.-Y. W. C. A. picnic and the annual excursion on April 21st to Landa's Park at New Braunfels, may be mentioned the Academic Department Reception, the Junior Banquet, the State Oratorical Association Banquet, University Dames' Reception, Phi Beta Kappa Initiation Reception, University Ladies' Club Reception, Final German. The climax was the

Final Reception held at the Driskill, led by Chas. R. Tips. This was of peculiar interest, as it is the last affair of its kind to be held under the auspices of the Students' Association.

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It is deeply gratifying to the entire University to know that the Y. M. C. A. Building is now entirely free from debt and on a sound financial basis. Very extensive plans are being

**Y. M. C. A.** made for next year's work, and it is expected that the membership will include a very large proportion of the men of the University student body. A large committee will have as its work the general oversight of new men, and the committee will be composed of the strongest and most representative men of the Association. Mr. Currie will continue his work as general secretary. A house manager is to be installed, who will also have charge of the employment agency. Following are the officers for 1912-13: E. O. Tanner, President; W. E. Long, Vice-President; Martin Allday, Secretary; W. A. Smith, Treasurer.

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The prize offered by Professor C. S. Potts for the best yell for the academic department has been won by N. E. Palmer. The new yell is

**Miscellaneous Notes** Benedict, Benedict,  
Harry Y.,  
Warhorse, Warhorse,  
Battle Cry,  
Academs!

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The "New Academs" has proved an excellent designation for the graduating class of this year. The University has this class to thank for several delightful customs, chief among which is a distinctive dress for the last term. This year it consisted in high hats and canes for the boys and poke bonnets trimmed in orange for the girls. The class also left behind them a handsome sun-dial as a memento.

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The state convention of the Y. M. C. A. was held with the University association. Some two hundred delegates from college, city, and railroad associations were present. Several prominent leaders in Y. M. C. A. work took part in the program, and the meeting was a great spiritual uplift to all who participated.

Former students of Austin College of Sherman, most of whom are in the graduate and law departments of the University, and the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, have organized a local Austin College Club. Next to the graduates of the University, there are more graduate students enrolled from that institution than any other school in the state.

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Among the distinguished visitors to the University during the past term was Will H. Mayes, editor of the Brownwood Bulletin, who addressed the Press Club on the need of a school of journalism in the University. Mr. Mayes has held the presidency of the National Press Association and Texas Press Association, and is one of the best known of Texas editors.

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The class track meet was won this year by the Freshmen, scoring more than the combined points of the other three classes.

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Following the successful lead of the engineers, the law department has established a loan fund for the purpose of aiding worthy students to obtain a law training. Upward of \$2500 has been pledged to start this fund.

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The University of Texas is now represented in the Texas Inter-collegiate Press Association, the Press Club having applied for a membership at the last annual meeting at Georgetown.

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A most enjoyable feature of the spring term was the series of band concerts given on the campus. A bandstand was erected south of the Library and that part of the campus became very popular on concert evenings.

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The interscholastic track meet and the annual contest of the Debating and Declamation League of Texas Schools brought a large number of young athletes and orators to Austin, many of whom will become students of the University next year. The splendid success with which this movement has met has been very gratifying to the whole University.

The work of the Texas Applied Economics Club, which was organized last year in the University, has attracted the attention of a number of prominent political leaders and business men of the state, and has also been made the subject of commendatory newspaper editorials.

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The young ladies of the University have started the beautiful custom of giving a May Feste on the Campus as an annual affair. The grand march, crowning of the May queen, the folk dances, and the Maypole dance were notable features of this event.

W. T. READ.

## THE WORK OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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Monday, June 12, 1912, Alumni Day, was chiefly social in character. There were no long speeches, no intricate program, no formalities, and no call for funds. There was a

**Alumni Day, 1912** minimum of set speech-making; a maximum of hearty hand-shaking and friendly converse.

The new Y. M. C. A. building furnished adequate and attractive headquarters where something over five hundred alumni gathered in the morning. The day's program provided for the forenoon, a reception followed by a business meeting; for the noon recess, a luncheon for women at the Y. M. C. A. building and for the men at the Country Club; for the afternoon, a baseball game between the alumni stars of past seasons and the 1912 Texas team; for the evening, an illuminated procession, after which the Senior Farce was given on the campus. And finally, a dance and informal reception in the gymnasium and parlors of the Woman's Building closed the festivities.

Carrying out a plan made more than a year and a half ago, the classes of the second decade of the University's life—the years 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903—were the guests of honor of the whole Association. The members of these classes wore a special badge stamped *Mediaeval*, although many individuals so ticketed protested that they insisted upon being recognized as intensely modern in spirit. Others thus designated called upon their youthful looks to bear them out in the statement that they received their degrees in those dim, distant days of yore only because of precocity—being mere children, brilliant children, when they were graduated.

Under the excellent chairmanship of Dr. Margaret Holliday, the alumnae of Austin had for some time previously been organized into an auxiliary association to plan for the home-coming of the University women. Mrs. Carothers, director of the Woman's Building, reopened its doors to the women who had found a home there while students, and over thirty alumni were guests under its roof. A similar action was taken by each of the sorority houses and by Mrs. Leizewitz of Grace Hall; while the Austin University women themselves wrote many letters of invitation to their college friends to be guests in their own homes during the week. This concerted action on the part of the Austin women was taken in recognition of the fact that the women, although intensely loyal to the University and eager to come and express this loyalty by their presence, can look forward with little pleasure to stopping in crowded hotels or remote boarding houses.

By 9 o'clock of the forenoon of Monday the alumni had begun to gather in the lobby of the Y. M. C. A. building, the attractiveness of which had been enhanced by abundant use of greenery and daisies and orange colored lilies. Here the visitors were tagged with their proper badges, found a guest's book for registration, found a table supplied with punch and served by several undergraduate girls, and, above all, found old friends and old class-mates eager to renew old ties and associations. The out-going class of 1912, serving as a reception committee, was well represented; they met men and women who had not seen the University since it had presented them with their diplomas ten years, fifteen years ago, and other more fortunate alumni who had often enjoyed the yearly reunions.

The annual business meeting was called to order in the auditorium at 11 o'clock by the President, Mr. E. B. Parker of Houston. The next two hours were highly enjoyable; the debates were lively and full of ginger. Summarized, the following business was disposed of:

That portion of the constitution of the Alumni Association of the University of Texas dealing with membership was changed to read as follows: "All former students of the University of Texas who have voluntarily left the institution in good standing are eligible to full and equal membership in the Association, and the Secretary of the Association is hereby authorized to notify every former student of the University that this action has been taken."

As it is desirable for the alumni to have an official publication, it was recommended that an alumni magazine be published. The financial details and editorial management are to be left in the hands of a committee of four consisting of Dr. M. B. Porter, Dr. Margaret Holliday, John A. Lomax, and the man who may be employed as publicity agent. This committee was instructed to consult with President Mezes regarding the contribution that may be expected from the University for the financial support of the magazine. The subscription price shall not be more than one dollar a year, and at least four issues shall be printed each year.

The Association is to contribute not more than \$800 a year for the employment of a suitable person for a publicity man to work in the office of the alumni secretary.

The Association confirmed the gift of a year ago to the gymnasium fund, and listened with interest to the reading of Mr. T. W. Gregory's report as treasurer of the fund. A hearty vote of thanks was then tendered Mr. Gregory for his able work.

The Secretary was instructed to take a vote by mail on the question of having the reunion in Austin on Thanksgiving Day rather than in June. The thanks of the Association were voted to Messrs. Will C. Hogg and E. B. Parker; the first for his work in financing

the Hogg Organization project, the latter for his services as president of the Association.

Mr. R. E. L. Knight of Dallas, the alumni orator, could not be present to deliver his address and no one was elected for next year.

The treasurer's report was read and adopted, and officers were elected as follows:

Charles K. Lee, Fort Worth, President.

John W. Phillips, Dallas, Vice-President.

John A. Lomax, Austin, Secretary and Treasurer.

H. D. Ardrey, Dallas, and Dr. Margaret Holliday, Austin, members of the Council for three years.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the business meeting, the men went by automobile to the Country Club, where they enjoyed a Dutch-treat luncheon on the shady porches. About one hundred and fifty men were at the Club luncheon. Meanwhile some two hundred and fifteen women remained at the Y. M. C. A. building for a buffet luncheon at which they were the guests of the Austin University women. There were no toasts and no speech-making; the company found its way into groups and more than an hour of pleasant conversation followed as the courses were served. Miss Mamie Gearing of the school of domestic science and Mrs. Katherine Smith of Brackenridge Hall each contributed materially to the success of the morning. Miss Gearing and a number of her students prepared and served the lunch, while Mrs. Smith furnished the lunch.

The baseball game between the Alumni and the regular University team in the afternoon might perhaps be best passed over in silence. While the crowd was large, the enthusiasm and interest great, and the cheering spirited, there was trouble, serious trouble, with the umpire, Will Hogg. Mr. Hogg declared that certain influences required him to give instructed decisions, and being so instructed, he could not act otherwise. While the crowd seemed to enjoy the horse-play greatly, the true worshippers of the game were disappointed that the two teams did not play strictly on their merits. Coach Disch, in particular, was bitterly grieved at the sacrifice made of the great American game, and at the end of the first half of the eighth inning withdrew his men from the field.

The alumni really had the material to play the Varsity team a good game of ball, and while they could probably not have won the game, they could have made a respectable showing. It seems a pity, therefore, that anything occurred to marr what might have proven an exciting contest. Another year a non-interested umpire will be provided. After all, it was a great joy to the visitors to see the old baseball heroes again in uniform. Particular interest centered about John Douglas and Digger Rogers, the battery who, when at the University, went through the season without a defeat. Both of these men can play good ball, as can Orion, Groesbeck,



Robertson, Morris, and the others who participated in the game. the following is the line-up:

	Alumni Team.	University Team.
C.	Digger Rogers A. S. Thweatt, Jr.	Tilden W. Anderson
P.	John Douglas Henry Groesbeck	Robert H. Jones
1 B.	Pete Onion H. P. Robertson	Joe Kelley
2 B.	Moore	Joe Russell
3 B.	Clarence Weller Dudley Tarlton	Frank S. Baldwin
S. S.	Chester Terrell Walter Morris	Charles Francis
R. F.	Daniel Penick	Tom Gambrell
C. F.	Will Decherd	Herbert Moore
L. F.	John LaPrelle	Jerry S. Fowler
Umpire.	Will Hogg James Hart	Substitutes, University Team: Otis Henderson, Pitcher. Buford Long, Catcher.

The unique feature of the whole reunion was the illuminated procession, an event due in the main to the inventive wit and energetic labors of Dr. M. B. Porter. The line formed at about 8 o'clock on the western slope of the campus, with the band to the fore. Then followed decorated automobiles filled with dignitaries and pretty girls; gaudy floats representing various departments, societies, fraternities; and at intervals throughout there were groups of devoted foot-cavalry plugging along amid dust and hilarity and sulphur smoke. There were torches for everybody and everybody carried his own and dodged his neighbor's with equal cheerfulness; while only a few minor casualties were reported—an occasional scorched dress or finger. At all events, the participants seemed to enjoy the experience, and the on-lookers that crowded the campus along the line of march declared the effect all that could be asked; and all seemed ready to agree that the event should be made annual.

The Senior Farce was staged in the northwest angle of the main building, a location that made only a limited audience possible. The people so fortunate as to be able to see and hear enjoyed the clever and nonsensical performance; but the bulk of the crowd scattered and presently many couples were dancing in the Woman's Building gymnasium, while others sat talking in groups in the parlors. Everybody was tired, but everybody was happy. Alumni Day, 1912, was at an end—a day filled with much pleasure for

many people—a day marking probably the largest and most successful home-coming of old students the University has ever known.

The executive council designated the following alumni to act as local Secretaries of the Association. Their particular duties will be to assist the Association in enlisting all graduates and ex-students to enroll as active members, and to plan for an alumni dinner to be given each year on March 2, Texas Independence Day:

John Sayles, Abilene.	R. W. Wortham, Paris.
H. C. Pipkin, Amarillo.	R. S. Griggs, San Angelo,
W. P. Allen, Austin.	Brownwood and Ballinger.
Will E. Orgain, Beaumont.	Ira Ogden, San Antonio.
R. B. Creager, Brownsville.	Gates Thomas, San Marcos.
Lamar Bethea, Bryan.	H. P. Robertson, Jr.,
O. M. Smith, Cameron.	Temple and Belton.
W. M. Odell, Cleburne.	F. W. Householder,
Royall G. Smith, Colorado City.	Wichita Falls.
E. R. Kleberg, Corpus Christi.	W. F. Buckley, San Francisco
Dexter Hamilton, Corsicana.	10, Mexico City.
Rudolph Kleberg, Cuero.	E. E. Howard, 1012 Baltimore
H. B. (Tick) Seay, Dallas.	Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
James P. Haven,	David N. Barry, 2219 Gramercy
Denison and Sherman.	Place, Los Angeles, Cal.
Miss Annie W. Blanton, Denton.	Harry P. Steger,
Eugene L. Harris, El Paso.	Freeport, Long Island, N. Y.
E. E. Bewley, Fort Worth.	Frank Feuille, Sr.,
John E. Quaid, Galveston.	Ancon, Panama.
Dr. W. T. Dawe, Gonzales.	R. A. Thompson, 833 Market St.,
Herbert Lingo Platter,	San Francisco, Cal.
Greenville.	T. N. Wathen,
W. A. Keeling, Groesbeck.	3 Jackson Place,
Scott W. Key, Haskell.	Schenectady, N. Y.
W. E. Monteith, Houston.	Bates H. McFarland,
Ben H. Powell, Huntsville.	Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
Joe B. Hatchitt, Lockhart.	St. Louis, Mo.
Hobart Key, Marshall.	S. L. Butler, Tyler.
Chas. Edward Johnson,	A. L. Burford, Texarkana.
Oklahoma City, Okla.	E. E. Witt, Waco.
R. C. Sewell, Palestine.	Fritz G. Lanham, Weatherford.
	J. A. L.

#### **Report of Secretary-Treasurer.**

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS,  
AUSTIN, TEXAS.

June 10, 1912.

To the Alumni Association of the University of Texas.

I beg to submit my report as Secretary-Treasurer of the Alumni Association of the University of Texas. Since reinaugurating under

the direction of President E. B. Parker the system of collection of alumni dues, I have received a total of \$3029.50, and have expended, upon the authority of the Executive Committee, either expressed or implied, \$1710.12, leaving the amount of cash on hand, \$1319.38. The receipts of money have come from the following sources: Annual dues of \$1.00; first payment, \$827; second payment, \$162; life membership, \$200.

Payment of \$5.00 for five years' annual dues in advance, \$925.

Endowment membership, first payment, \$370; second payment, \$130.

Payments of miscellaneous amounts, \$253.50.

Payments for Alumni Catalogue, \$162.

The expenditures have been made chiefly for stamps, stationery and labor, and alumni entertainment. I submit herewith vouchers and receipt stubs showing in detail all the money received and expended.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. LOMAX,

Secretary-Treasurer of the Alumni Association.

#### **Report of T. W. Gregory, Treasurer**

Austin, Texas, June 8, 1912.

To the Alumni Association of the University of Texas.

As Treasurer of the gymnasium fund, I herewith submit to you my annual report, bringing down to this date from the date of my last report to you on June 10, 1911, the condition of affairs. I have kept in my office a duplicate of this report, and wish you to attach this report to my former reports to you of June 1, 1910, and June 10, 1911, and continue to preserve these reports in your archives with the view of preserving a complete history of these transactions. I likewise have in my office safe original subscriptions, receipts, and vouchers showing all transactions in regard to this fund, which are subject to your inspection and to the inspection of any ex-student of the University at all times.

At the date of my last annual report, the amounts promised to this fund amounted to \$33,290; since then additional promises have increased these amounts to \$65,370, an itemized statement of the subscriptions secured since the last report being hereinafter set out.

At the date of my last annual report there had been collected from subscriptions in cash, \$9,029; since then there has been collected in subscriptions, \$2,581, making the entire amount collected on subscriptions so far \$11,610.

During the last year, interest on the following notes in the fol-

lowing amounts (the fund as it accumulated having been invested in these notes, which are fully secured) has been collected:

Note of \$4000, bearing 7 per cent interest.....	\$280.00
Interest on \$1250 note bearing 8 per cent interest.....	100.00
Interest on \$2000 note bearing 8 per cent interest.....	160.00

This amount added to the \$9644.53 invested and on hand at the date of last report and to the \$2581 in subscriptions since collected makes \$12,765.53. Out of this \$12,765.53 the following expense items have been paid since my last report:

Printing copy of last report and subscription blanks.....	\$ 19.75
State and county taxes on lots for the year 1911.....	25.00
City taxes on lots for the year 1911.....	77.39
Exchange on drafts, 1912.....	1.25

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Total expenses of fund since last report.....\$123.39

This leaves \$12,642.14 for which I am to account, and I do account for it as follows:

J. B. Davies vendor's lien note bearing 7 per cent interest .....	\$ 4,000.00
Amount paid for J. H. Rogers vendor's lien note for \$2,000 bearing 8 per cent interest.....	2,029.00
Vendor's lien note of Geo. W. Walling, Jr., bearing 8 per cent interest.....	1,250.00
Vendor's lien note of Geo. W. Walling, Jr., bearing 7 per cent interest.....	1,250.00
Note of Chester Thrasher, secured by bank stock bearing 8 per cent interest.....	1,700.00
Cash on deposit in Citizens Bank & Trust Co. to credit of T. W. Gregory, Treasurer of University Gymnasium Fund .....	2,413.14

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\$12,642.14

Attached hereto as a part of this report is the certificate of the cashier of the Citizens Bank & Trust Company of Austin, showing the above \$2,413.14 on deposit to my credit as Treasurer of the University Gymnasium Fund.

In this connection I will state that H. Y. Benedict was appointed a year ago by the Alumni Association to act with me in the investment of these funds as they accumulate, and since my last report we have invested in the last two notes above mentioned, amounting to \$2,950; the amount of cash now on hand has mostly come in within

the last two weeks, and will also be invested as soon as practicable; the fund is not permitted to lie idle, as a part of the plan is to make the interest on investments meet the bad subscriptions.

I regret to say that we have been unable to realize anything substantial during the past year from the renting of the building on the lots purchased adjoining the Athletic Field, and I have not attached a statement of our rent agent to this report as the small amount coming in has been used in paying insurance and repairs.

I will also state in this connection that a part of the new subscriptions secured since the last report do not mature, even in part, until January, 1913, and that the first \$1,500 payable by the Alumni Association on its \$9,000 subscription is intended to mature on July 1st next, while the first \$1,000 on the \$10,000 subscription of the University Co-Operative Association will not mature until August 1st of the present year and therefore no payments on either of these two large subscriptions are included in the present report; the annual receipts from now on should be very much larger than in the past for the reasons above stated.

It will still require \$9,630 of new subscriptions to bring up obligations to the full \$75,000 contemplated, and I trust that this can be secured within the next twelve months.

On account of court engagements I shall probably not be able to attend the alumni meeting this year, but trust this report will give a clear idea of the condition of the enterprise.

I herewith attach a copy of all subscriptions made up to this time, with the names and addresses of the subscribers, and the amounts paid in by each of them up to this date; an examination of this will show that most of the subscriptions are being met with reasonable promptness.

In my last annual report there were four errors in the statement of individual accounts as follows:

Charles Stephenson was credited with \$30 when he should have been credited with only \$20;

Yale Hicks was credited with \$50 when he should have been credited with only \$25;

Oscar Robinson was credited with \$10 when he should have been credited with \$20;

Joe Kerbey was credited with \$50 when he should have been credited with \$75. It will be observed that two of these errors balance the other two in so far as the gross sums collected shown by my last report are concerned; the above errors have been corrected in the individual accounts of these subscriptions, but the corrections make no difference in the gross amount of collections heretofore reported.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

T. W. GREGORY,  
Treasurer.

CITIZENS BANK AND TRUST CO.  
AUSTIN, TEXAS.

June 8, 1912.

We certify that T. W. Gregory, Treasurer, University Gymn. Fund,  
has to his credit today \$2413.14.

(Signed)

CHESTER THRASHER,  
Cashier.

(Copy.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO UNIVERSITY GYMNASIUM UP TO JUNE  
10, 1911.

Name and Address.	Amt. Sub.	Amt. Paid.
1. A. S. Burleson, Austin.....	\$ 1,000 00	\$ 400 00
2. H. L. Hilgartner, Austin.....	1,000 00	300 00
3. Wm. H. Stacy, Austin.....	1,000 00	400 00
4. Wooten Bros., Austin.....	1,000 00	Not delivered
5. Mrs. David B. Houston, St. Louis, Mo.	1,000 00	500 00
6. T. W. Gregory, Austin.....	1,000 00	500 00
7. Geo. A. Endress, Austin.....	500 00	100 00
8. G. W. Allen, Austin.....	250 00	.....
9. W. P. Allen, Austin.....	250 00	125 00
10. R. L. Batts, Austin.....	250 00	100 00
11. Geo. E. Shelley, Austin.....	100 00	.....
12. J. B. Rector, Austin.....	100 00	.....
13. J. S. Ford, Austin.....	100 00	50 00
14. R. C. Brooks, Austin.....	100 00	20 00
15. D. H. Doom, Austin.....	100 00	30 00
16. R. H. Connerly, Austin.....	100 00	10 00
17. W. W. Fisher, Austin.....	100 00	30 00
18. John W. Brady, Austin.....	100 00	30 00
19. Chas. W. Ramsdell, Austin.....	100 00	10 00
20. G. S. Wright, Dallas.....	100 00	20 00
21. W. B. Holliday, Austin.....	100 00	.....
22. J. H. Hart, Austin.....	100 00	30 00
23. J. Gregg Hill, Austin.....	100 00	50 00
24. Chas. Stephenson, Austin.....	100 00	40 00
25. W. D. Hart, Austin.....	100 00	20 00
26. J. W. Maxwell, Austin.....	100 00	50 00
27. Edmund T. Miller, Austin.....	50 00	.....
28. H. Y. Benedict, Austin.....	250 00	125 00
29. Wm. H. Burges, El Paso.....	1,000 00	400 00
30. E. E. Bewley, Fort Worth.....	1,000 00	500 00
31. R. Waverly Smith, Galveston.....	1,000 00	500 00
32. W. L. Moody, Jr., Galveston.....	1,000 00	500 00
33. R. A. Pleasants, Galveston.....	250 00	125 00
34. Edwin B. Parker, Houston.....	1,000 00	500 00
35. Wilson & Dabney, Houston.....	30 00	30 00

Name and Address.	Amt. Sub.	Amt. Paid.
36. Morris Sheppard, Texarkana.....	1,000 00	500 00
37. L. A. Carlton, Beaumont.....	1,000 00	500 00
38. Fred C. Proctor, Beaumont.....	1,000 00	500 00
39. Mrs. R. A. Greer, Beaumont.....	100 00	50 00
40. Chas. H. Shaw, Lawton, Okla.....	1,000 00	353 50
41. Sam C. Lackey, Cuero.....	1,000 00	500 00
42. Carl F. Groos, San Antonio.....	1,000 00	400 00
43. Marshall Hicks, San Antonio.....	1,000 00	.....
44. T. P. Buffington, Anderson.....	500 00	250 00
45. Yancey Lewis, Dallas.....	500 00	.....
46. Wm. Thompson, Dallas.....	500 00	250 00
47. W. A. Rhea, Dallas.....	250 00	.....
48. Rhodes Baker, Dallas.....	250 00	.....
49. Allan D. Sandford, Waco.....	500 00	150 00
50. Will E. Orgain, Beaumont.....	100 00	50 00
51. W. W. Woodson, Mart.....	100 00	50 00
52. S. B. M. Long, Paris.....	100 00	50 00
53. Leslie Hardison, Paris.....	100 00	.....
54. Rube S. Wells, Paris.....	100 00	.....
55. A. P. Dahoney, Paris.....	100 00	50 00
56. John A. Lomax, College Station...	100 00	50 00
57. P. W. Brown, Palestine.....	50 00	25 00
58. Lawrence H. Schweer, Denton.....	250 00	Not delivered
59. Morris Rector, Fort Worth.....	100 00	40 00
60. Henry L. Borden, Houston.....	250 00	75 00
61. E. P. Schoch, Austin.....	100 00	30 00
62. V. L. Brooks, Austin.....	250 00	100 00
63. Lon C. Hill, Brownsville.....	1,000 00	.....
64. E. Cartledge, Austin.....	200 00	60 00
65. Yale Hicks, San Antonio.....	250 00	25 00
66. W. B. Hamilton, Jr., San Antonio..	100 00	50 00
67. John B. Marshall, San Antonio....	100 00	.....
68. A. Groos, San Antonio.....	100 00	100 00
69. J. H. Kirkpatrick, San Antonio....	100 00	50 00
70. P. H. Swearingen, San Antonio....	100 00	50 00
71. Paul A. Rochs, San Antonio.....	100 00	.....
72. Will C. Morriss, San Antonio.....	100 00	40 00
73. E. J. H. Meier, San Antonio.....	100 00	10 00
74. J. A. McIntosh, San Antonio.....	100 00	50 00
75. Mascom Bell, San Antonio.....	100 00	.....
76. A. W. Seelingson, San Antonio....	100 00	50 00
77. Dr. A. C. McDaniel, San Antonio...	100 00	50 00
78. Lewis Maverick, San Antonio.....	100 00	40 00
79. Dr. Malone Duggan, San Antonio...	100 00	30 00
80. F. Wilding, San Antonio.....	100 00	100 00
81. Dr. John H. Burleson, San Antonio.	100 00	50 00

Name and Address.	Amt. Sub.	Amt. Paid.
82. Frederick Murphy, San Antonio....	50 00	.....
83. Graham Dowdell, San Antonio....	50 00	.....
84. M. W. Davis, San Antonio.....	10 00	5 00
85. Osce Goodwin, Dallas.....	100 00	100 00
86. W. L. Estes, Texarkana.....	500 00	.....
87. O. Robertson, Austin.....	100 00	40 00
88. Jas. McClendon, Austin.....	100 00	30 00
89. Joe Kerbey, Austin.....	250 00	75 00
90. Walter Sneed, Austin.....	100 00	.....
91. Tom Connally, Marlin.....	100 00	50 00
92. E. Dick Slaughter, Dallas.....	1,000 00	Not delivered
93. Walter J. Crawford, Beaumont....	100 00	35 00
94. W. F. Goodrich, Hemphill.....	500 00	.....
95. Leo E. Ney, Beaumont.....	25 00	7 50
96. A. Ludlow Calhoun, Beaumont....	50 00	10 00
97. I. W. Lawhon, Beaumont.....	50 00	10 00
98. Marvin Scurlock, Beaumont.....	50 00	.....
99. Sol E. Gordan, Beaumont.....	50 00	.....
100. A. J. Kaulbach, Beaumont.....	50 00	10 00
101. M. M. Mothner, Beaumont.....	50 00	5 00
102. Marguerite Stuart, Houston.....	10 00	2 00
103. Edith C. Symington, San Antonio..	100 00	20 00
104. Frank Feuille, Jr., Austin.....	100 00	10 00
105. R. A. Thompson, Wichita Falls....	200 00	40 00
106. Eugene C. Barker, Austin.....	50 00	.....
107. Lilia M. Casis, Austin.....	100 00	20 00
108. A. S. Blankenship, Austin.....	10 00	.....
109. Daniel A. Penick, Austin.....	100 00	20 00
110. R. E. L. Saner, Dallas.....	250 00	50 00
111. J. W. Rainbolt, Gonzales.....	50 00	10 00
112. J. C. Romberg, Gonzales.....	25 00	7 50
113. W. D. C. Jones, Gonzales.....	25 00	10 00
114. Dr. W. T. Dawe, Gonzales.....	25 00	5 00
115. W. T. Miller, Gonzales.....	30 00	6 00
116. R. L. Rather, Gonzales.....	50 00	10 00
117. C. S. Potts, Austin.....	100 00	20 00
118. Dr. S. C. Red, Houston.....	50 00	50 00
119. W. F. Robertson, Dallas.....	50 00	5 00
120. Dr. R. F. Miller, San Antonio.....	100 00	.....
121. Sterling R. Fulmore, Austin.....	100 00	10 00
122. W. B. Garrett, Austin.....	250 00	50 00
123. J. L. Jacobs, Houston.....	250 00	.....
124. Dr. L. B. Bibb, Austin.....	20 00	2 00
125. R. W. Wortham, Paris.....	25 00	25 00
126. Joe F. Etter, Sherman.....	50 00	5 00
127. R. D. Parker, Austin.....	100 00	10 00



Name and Address.	Amt. Sub.	Amt. Paid.
128. J. H. and A. R. Byrd, St. Louis, Mo..	300 00	30 00
129. Bates H. McFarland, St. Louis, Mo..	50 00	5 00
130. C. W. Allison, St. Louis, Mo.....	10 00	.....
131. J. W. Payne.....	20 00	20 00
132. Jno. W. Philp, Dallas.....	1,000 00	100 00
133. C. M. Robards, Kingsville.....	100 00	.....
134. R. L. Bieseke, Corsicana.....	20 00	2 00
135. J. E. Quaid, Galveston.....	30 00	3 00
136. R. Dickson, Houston.....	300 00	50 00
137. Alumni Association.....	9,000 00	.....
138. J. E. Pearce, Austin.....	25 00	25 00
139. Bernard Mackenson, San Antonio...	5 00	5 00
140. G. M. Cox, Hico.....	250 00	25 00
141. W. Boyce, Amarillo.....	10 00	10 00
142. Leon S. Goodman, San Antonio....	100 00	10 00
143. Kent V. Gay, McAlester, Okla.....	50 00	5 00
144. B. P. Bailey, Fort Worth.....	60 00	10 00
145. R. E. L. Knight, Dallas.....	250 00	50 00
146. O. H. Radkey, Edna.....	5 00	5 00
147. Walter C. Dibrell, Dallas.....	25 00	25 00
148. F. L. Berry, Houston.....	10 00	10 00
149. F. L. Berry, Houston.....	90 00	.....
150. Hamilton Lee, Dallas.....	100 00	.....
151. H. U. Rhodius, San Antonio.....	50 00	5 00
152. Mrs. Ray McDonald, Austin.....	10 00	1 00
153. N. J. Marshall, San Antonio.....	150 00	.....
154. Geo. H. Carter, Marlin.....	50 00	5 00
155. Frank Oltorf, Marlin.....	100 00	10 00
156. Z. W. Bartlett, Marlin.....	50 00	10 00
157. Francis H. Welch, Taylor.....	90 00	15 00
158. T. J. Lawhon.....	60 00	10 00
159. Garland B. Miller, St. Louis, Mo....	10 00	10 00
160. Lula M. Bewley, Austin.....	10 00	1 00
161. Noyes D. Smith, Austin.....	50 00	5 00
162. Fred W. Householder, Wichita Falls	50 00	5 00
163. Kate E. White, San Marcos.....	20 00	2 00
164. Jno. H. Caufield, Waco.....	30 00	.....
165. Frank B. Barry, Paris.....	100 00	20 00
166. L. V. Stockard, Austin.....	10 00	.....
167. Roberta Lavender, Austin.....	50 00	5 00
168. F. M. Daugherty, Gainesville.....	100 00	10 00
169. Stanley P. Finch, Austin.....	100 00	10 00
170. Thos. S. Holden, University.....	50 00	.....
171. E. C. Rowe, University.....	50 00	.....
172. E. C. Rowe, University.....	30 00	3 00
173. E. J. Mathews, University.....	100 00	10 00

Name and Address.	Amt. Sub.	Amt. Paid.
174. Eugene C. Barker, University.....	50 00	.....
175. A. S. Blankenship, University.....	100 00	.....
176. M. B. Porter, Austin.....	100 00	10 00
177. Jno. A. Lomax, Austin.....	100 00	.....
178. Alex Deussen, University.....	50 00	5 00
179. J. M. Kuehne, University.....	100 00	10 00
180. E. P. Schoch, Austin.....	100 00	.....
181. Chas. H. Winkler, University.....	50 00	.....
182. S. H. Worrell, University.....	100 00	.....
183. H. F. Kuehne, University.....	100 00	10 00
184. R. W. Fowler, University.....	50 00	5 00
185. Thos. Fletcher, University.....	100 00	.....
186. Ira P. Hildebrand, Austin.....	500 00	.....
187. Joe Gilbert, Austin.....	50 00	10 00
188. Mary E. Decherd, Austin.....	20 00	2 00
189. Jessie Andrews, Austin.....	50 00	10 00
190. M. Edgar Monteith, Belton.....	25 00	2 50
191. Chas. H. Bertrand, San Antonio....	10 00	10 00
192. Marion J. Levy, Galveston.....	50 00	5 00
193. R. Pryor Lucas, Berclair.....	100 00	10 00
194. W. W. Ralston, Houston.....	50 00	.....
195. H. J. L. Stark, Orange.....	5,000 00	.....
196. University Co-op., Austin.....	10,000 00	.....
197. Louis Jacoby, Houston.....	1,000 00	.....
198. Maud M. Shipe, Austin.....	30 00	5 00
199. Garland B. Miller, St. Louis, Mo...	60 00	.....
200. Spurgeon Bell, Columbia, Mo.....	10 00	.....
Total .....	\$ 65,370 00	\$ 11,610 00

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST FROM THE MINUTES OF THE  
FACULTY.

*Meeting of May 14.*

Number 2 of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts was changed to read as follows:

"2. The equivalent of five courses of graduate instruction completed with a grade of A or B; three-fifths (major) of the work to be prosecuted in one school, in which at least one advanced course shall have been completed, such time as the instructor in charge and the Graduate Council may approve being devoted to the preparation of a thesis; the remaining two-fifths (minor or minors) to be selected outside that school. In no subject can a course intended primarily for undergraduates be presented for the degree of Master of Arts."

The following resolution was adopted touching the death of Professor T. H. Montgomery of the University of Pennsylvania:

"It is the sense of the Faculty of the University of Texas that in the death of Thomas Harrison Montgomery, former professor of zoology in this institution, American science has lost one of its most genial and gifted representatives, and university instruction one whose loyalty to the highest ideals of scholarship and conduct was an inspiration to his fellows.

"It is felt that his untimely death has taken from us a friend in whose lofty qualities of mind and heart the charm of the scholar was humanized and endeared by the refinement and sympathy of a Christian gentleman.

"The Faculty wishes to convey to the family of our friend its sympathy in their bereavement and desires that a copy of these resolutions be sent them by the secretary."

The following committee appointments were announced:

Athletic Committee—W. T. Mather, J. T. Patterson, C. W. Ramsdell, E. T. Miller, C. C. Taylor.

Library Committee—E. W. Fay, F. W. Simonds, M. B. Porter, Morgan Callaway, A. C. Ellis.

In view of the fact that the final report for the session of 1911-12 of the Visitor of Schools was unavoidably delayed, it was voted to refer the report when it should be ready to the Executive Committee with power to act.

The degrees to be conferred at the approaching commencement were voted provisionally.

It was voted that applications for Teacher's Diplomas should be passed on by the Dean of the Department of Education and the Dean of the College of Arts and referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

At the request of the Department of Education it was resolved "that students in the Graduate Department who take graduate work in education be placed on the same basis in the matters of counting courses and of prerequisites as are students in philosophy, economics, government and institutional history, and that irregular students in education be required to offer an additional course in education before being placed on this basis."

*Meeting of June 6.*

The President presented for consideration by the faculty the following amendments to the constitution of the Students' Association, recently adopted by the Association, providing for the establishment of a Student Assembly with power of legislation in matters of general student interest, subject to the veto of the President:

"To change Articles III, IV, and V to Articles IV, V, and VI, respectively, and insert:

**"THE STUDENTS' ASSEMBLY.**

Art. III. Section 1. There shall be a legislative body styled The Students' Assembly, which shall consist of fifteen men and the president and vice-president of the Students' Association, the members to be apportioned among the departments and classes as follows: Academic, one representative from each class; Pedagogical, two representatives to be elected at large; Graduate, one representative to be elected at large; Engineering, one representative from each class; Law, one representative from each class and one to be elected at large.

"Sec. 2. (a) The President of the Students' Association shall be ex-officio President of the Assembly, exercising all the functions appropriately delegated to that officer, but he shall have no vote therein except in case of a tie.

"(b) The Vice-President of the Students' Association shall be a member and ex-officio vice-president of the Assembly, and he shall assume the duties of the president in case of the latter's incapacity to serve.

"(c) The Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Association shall be ex-officio clerk of the Assembly and he shall keep all its records, but shall have neither voice nor vote therein.

"Section 3. Only male students registered in the department from which they seek election shall be eligible to the office of representative either from a class or at large.

"Section 4. (a) Each candidate for the office of representative shall, at least one week prior to the date of the election, deliver to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Association a petition, stating that he is a bona fide student in the University and in the department or class from which he seeks election and is in good

faith a candidate for the office, signed by either twenty-five members or by fifty per cent of the members of his class, or by twenty-five members of his department if he be a candidate at large.

"(b) The election of representatives from all departments shall take place the third Tuesday in October and shall be conducted in strict accordance with the provisions of the Australian ballot system, together with the following special provisions: The officers of the election shall furnish to each voter a ballot containing the names of all the qualified candidates for representative from his particular class and the candidates at large, if there be any.

"(c) The representatives shall hold office for one year from the date of their election or until their respective successors are installed.

"(d) Unless at least fifty per cent of the candidate's constituency vote in the election at which he is elected his election shall be declared void, and until another election is held at which the required fifty per cent vote is cast the representative from the class or department shall not be seated in the Assembly.

"(e) In case of a vacancy in the Assembly, a special election shall be held at a time set by the President of the Students' Association and in the manner provided for in the regular elections.

"(f) The Assembly shall have the power of determining whether or not any member is entitled to a seat therein in case of a challenge deemed adequate by the body, and it shall have the power to expel its members by a two-thirds vote.

"Section 5. (a) The Assembly shall meet regularly once every month.

"(b) Special meetings may be called at any time by the President of the Students' Association.

"Section 6. (a) The Assembly shall have the power to legislate in all matters of general student interest, provided that none of its measures conflict with the provisions of the Constitution of the Students' Association.

"(b) Any measure passed by the Assembly or by the student body shall become a law and binding on the student body ten days from the date of its final passage, provided the same is not vetoed during this period by the President of the University.

"(c) At any time any law may be referred to a vote of the entire student body for ratification or rejection upon the delivery of a petition to this effect, signed by at least twenty-five per cent of the student body, to the President of the Students' Association.

"(d) At any time any measure *may* be initiated and thereupon shall be referred to a vote of the entire student body for adoption or rejection upon the delivery of a petition to this effect, signed by at least twenty-five per cent of the student body, to the President of the Students' Association.

"(e) Every measure passed by the Assembly shall be published

in the issue of *The Texan* next succeeding its final passage or as soon thereafter as possible.

"Section 7. (a) Except when in executive session, all meetings of the Assembly shall be open to the public generally.

"(b) A record of the proceedings of the Assembly shall be accurately kept by the clerk and shall be open to inspection by any person legitimately interested in them at any time.

"Section 8. All proceedings of the Assembly shall be in accordance with Robert's *Rules of Order*, unless otherwise provided by the Assembly itself."

It was voted that the establishment of the proposed assembly be approved in principle, and that a committee of three be appointed by the President to confer with a students' committee of three to be appointed by the Students' Council to consider the wording or the proposed amendments.

As recommended by a special committee it was voted to authorize the Dean of the College of Arts to appoint from the instructing force as many Freshman advisers as he shall deem wise, who shall, under his direction, have oversight of not to exceed twenty Freshmen whom he shall assign to them. The committee feel that the need of Freshmen for guidance is great, and they hope that the faculty will assist cordially in this attempt to supply it.

The report of the special committee appointed to confer with committees from the Men's Council and the Women's Council and with other suitable persons with a view to securing the largest amount of helpful co-operation and uniformity of procedure on the part of the faculty and students for the maintenance of the honor system was read and the regulation proposed by it adopted, a slight change being made in the second, as follows:

"1. Instructors shall be available during quizzes and examinations, and they shall entrust the discipline during quizzes and examinations to the students themselves. We believe this end may be best gained by the instructors remaining away from the examination room during the greater part of the period.

"2. In all cases in which there is a reasonably strong suspicion as to the honor of a student, instructors shall report at the earliest opportunity to the president of the Students' Association or to the president of the Women's Council as the case may be, or to some other student duly authorized by the respective councils. The authorized student and the instructor shall handle the case in the first instance as they deem most just, reporting it to the respective councils for adjudication if they think the evidence warrants it."

In the language of the committee, these regulations were adopted "with the understanding that instructors shall at all reasonable times be ready to appear as witnesses before the respective Student Councils and with the understanding, further, that the Councils will take the proper steps to secure proper order during a quiz."

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

*Meeting of May 31, 1912, at Galveston.*

The budget for the year 1912-13 was adopted.

The unused salary of the Professor of Preventive Medicine, amounting to \$2500.00, was added to the appropriation for the erection of isolation pavilions.

The request of the superintendent of University Hall for permission to sell certain old furniture in the Hall and buy new with the proceeds was referred to Dean Carter for investigation and such action as he might deem wise.

The degrees recommended by the faculty of the Medical Department in the Schools of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Nursing were approved. The degree of B. A. recommended by the General Faculty of the Main University for two students in the Medical Department to be conferred at the Commencement at Galveston was approved.

The following new appointments were made for the session of 1912-13: Dr. Allen G. Heard, Clinical Professor of Pediatrics and Demonstrator of Medicine, in place of Demonstrator of Clinical Medicine; Dr. Thad Shaw, Demonstrator of Clinical Medicine; Dr. W. T. Garbade, Adjunct Professor of Chemistry, instead of Demonstrator of Chemistry; Dr. H. O. Knight, Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, in place of Demonstrator of Anatomy; Dr. R. M. Hargrave, Junior Demonstrator of Anatomy; Dr. J. P. Simonds, Professor of Preventive Medicine. Michael Little, Engineer and Mechanic for the Medical Department, was appointed Superintendent of Construction to supervise the erection of the isolation pavilions.

The following members of the Main University faculty were given leave of absence from June 1, provided they completed their examinations and handed in their reports before leaving Austin: Professor E. D. Shurter, Dr. George M. Calhoun, Adjunct Professor H. F. Kuehne, Mr. John H. Keen.

Professor L. M. Keasbey was given leave of absence for the fall term of 1912 on condition that he arrange for the satisfactory carrying on of his work during his absence.

Mrs. Laura S. Wood was given permission to receive her degree of Master of Arts in June *in absentia*.

On the request of the Texas Library and Historical Commission, Professor C. S. Potts was authorized to co-operate with the Commission in the operation of a legislative reference section in the state library.

On the recommendation of the General Faculty it was voted that regular students who take graduate work in education in the University be placed on the same basis in the matter of counting courses and of prerequisites as are students in philosophy, economics, gov-

ernment, and institutional history; and that irregular students in education shall be required to offer an additional course in education before being placed on this basis.

*Meeting of June 10, at Austin.*

In view of the fact that the medical fees paid by the students have proved more than sufficient to pay the salaries of the two physicians employed and the hospital expenses of students who needed hospital care, it was voted to extend the service to which the fees shall entitle the student as follows:

(1) The University physicians will be expected to make without charge at least five hospital day calls, and three other calls on any student who is confined by illness to his or her home or to a hospital, one of these three to be a night call; (2) the ambulance or carriage required to convey a student to the hospital will be paid for out of the hospital fund; (3) the charge for the pathological examination and for the administration of anesthetics will be paid for out of the medical fund, each payment to be subject to the approval of the President of the University, this being required for the protection of the University physicians and on their recommendation; (4) the time of hospital privileges is extended to twenty-five days in case of necessity. In view of the greater services the University physicians will be called upon to render, their remuneration was fixed for the Physician for Men at \$1.50, for the Physician for Women at \$1.75 for each male and female student, respectively, registered in the University on the 15th day of each year.

The divisions of the Department of Extension were changed and officers appointed for them as follows:

(1) Division of Correspondence Instruction (formerly Correspondence Division), Adjunct Professor L. W. Payne, head, to be assisted by a committee consisting of Professor N. H. Brown, of the Engineering Department; Professor Ira P. Hildebrand, of the Law Department; and Professor Frederick Eby, of the Education Department.

(2) Division of Public Discussion (formerly Public Discussion and Information Division), Professor E. D. Shurter, head.

(3) Division of Public Lectures and Publicity (formerly Lecture Division), Secretary of the Faculties John A. Lomax, head.

(4) Division of Educational Exhibits.

(5) Division of Public Welfare, Charles B. Austin, head.

Miss Jessie M. Rich was appointed Extension Lecturer in Domestic Economy.

It was voted that henceforward selection of members of the faculty who shall do work in correspondence courses shall be made by the President on the joint recommendation of the Director of Extension and the chairman of the school concerned.

It was voted that the unexpended balance of the appropriation



for the Department of Extension should be available for next year's work.

For the protection of the management of the Woman's Building and the new men's eating hall a rule was passed prohibiting the loan of the silver, china, and other perishable equipment of these two buildings.

The President reported that there would be a deficit, estimated at \$1100.00, in the budget of University Hall for the current session. The Board made provision for the carrying of this deficit, the amount to be repaid as quickly as may be next year.

The office of Assistant Dean of Women was created, and Miss Kate E. White was appointed to fill it.

Acting under the plan for the organization of the schools of the College of Arts, the following chairmen were appointed for the next two years:

Applied Mathematics, Adjunct Professor C. D. Rice.

Botany, Dr. I. M. Lewis.

Chemistry, Professor J. R. Bailey.

Economics, Dr. E. T. Miller.

English, Associate Professor Killis Campbell.

Geology, Mr. A. Deussen.

Germanic Languages, Adjunct Professor W. E. Metzenthin.

Government, Associate Professor C. S. Potts.

Greek, Adjunct Professor D. A. Penick.

History, Associate Professor E. C. Barker.

Institutional History, Professor L. M. Keasbey.

Latin, Professor E. W. Fay.

Pure Mathematics, Mr. John W. Calhoun.

Philosophy, Adjunct Professor C. S. Yoakum.

Physics, Professor W. T. Mather.

Public Speaking, Professor E. D. Shurter.

Romance Languages, Adjunct Professor E. J. Villavaso.

Zoology, Adjunct Professor D. B. Casteel.

A fellow in the school of the Art of Teaching was authorized in place of the student assistant provided for at the March meeting.

An additional appropriation was made for the maintenance of the power plant.

The investment of the Bryan prize fund was referred to Major George W. Littlefield and the auditor.

The Board approved an amendment to the constitution of the Students' Association, adopted by the students and recommended by the faculty, providing for a student assembly to have power of legislation subject to the President's veto in matters affecting student life.

The Board adopted the following regulations prepared at their request by Dean W. S. Sutton, governing the award of the Peabody scholarships recently endowed by the Peabody Education fund:

'That the Peabody Scholarship be awarded by the faculty of the Department of Education at its regular session in April of each year.

"That, in granting the scholarship, qualities of leadership in the field of education, as well as general personality and scholastic attainments, be considered.

"That the holder of the scholarship may be eligible for re-election, but that no one be permitted to retain the scholarship longer than three years.

"That the scholarship be conferred upon no individual that is below senior academic standing, and that has less than two courses in education to his credit."

An additional appropriation was made for electric light, water, and power for machinery.

Provision was made for the disposition of a certain fund belonging to the former School of Biology.

The following appointments were made:

D. C. Lipscomb, Instructor in Civil Engineering, in place of L. C. Wagner.

M. R. Gutsch, Instructor in Medieval History in place of August Krey.

Herman G. James, Adjunct Professor of Government.

F. E. Giesecke, Professor of Architecture.

Percy Hazen Houston, Instructor in English.

L. L. Dantzler, Instructor in English.

Carl S. Downes, Instructor in English.

Rufus Emory Holloway, Instructor in English.

It was voted to allow the following candidates to receive their degrees at the next commencement *in absentia*:

T. E. Ferguson and O. A. Pratt, candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts; E. E. Fischer, candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Messrs. Stowe and Stowe were appointed architects for the isolation pavilions authorized for the Medical Department.

At the request of the Alpha Mu Pi Omega fraternity, transmitted through Dr. Edward Randall of the Medical Department, the Board voted to make a deed to Dr. Allen J. Smith for the property held by it for this fraternity on condition that the fraternity repay the amount expended by the Board upon it.

Dr. Allen G. Heard was made Adjunct Professor instead of Clinical Professor of Pediatrics in the School of Medicine.

The degrees recommended by the several faculties were approved and ordered conferred.

It was voted to accept a proposition of the Alumni Association to employ an officer to assist Mr. Lomax in his duties as secretary, his salary to be paid by the Association and the Board jointly.















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